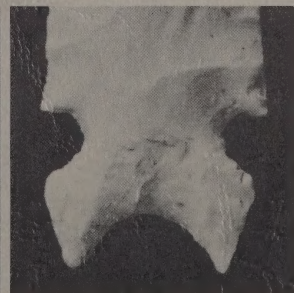
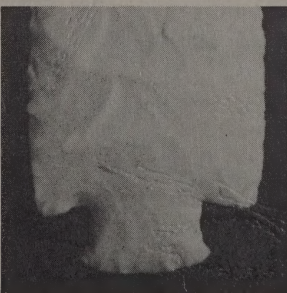
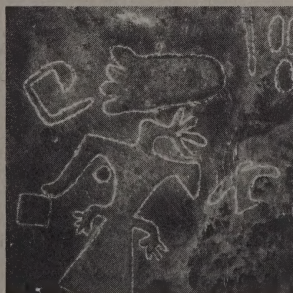
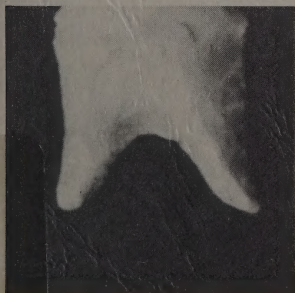
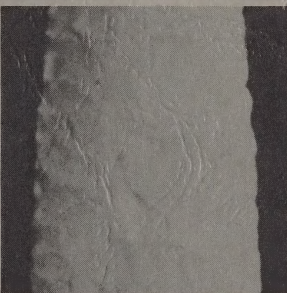
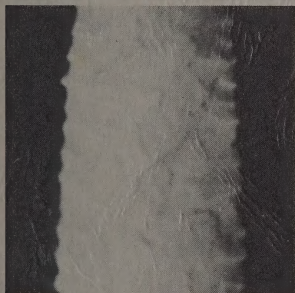
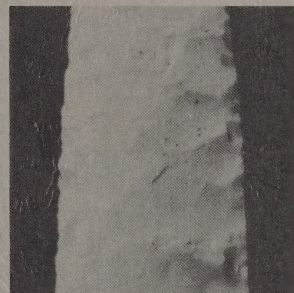
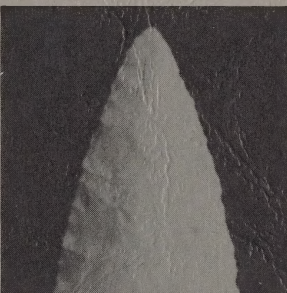
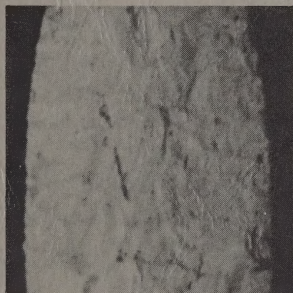
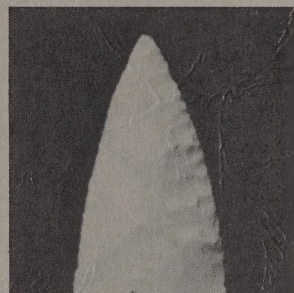
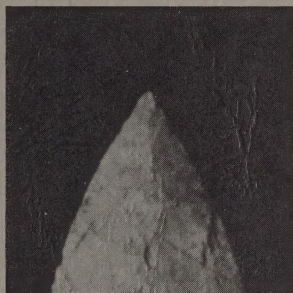
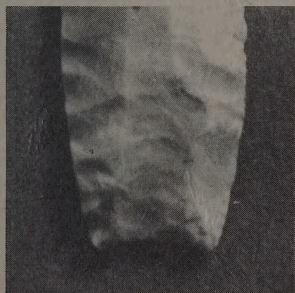
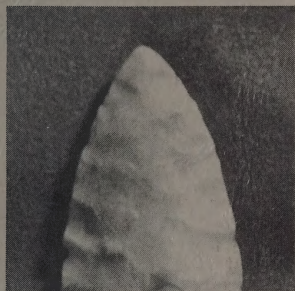


Central States Archaeological Journal

50TH ANNIVERSARY ISSUE OF THE GREATER ST. LOUIS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF MISSOURI AND GREATER ST. LOUIS



VOLUME 37

OCTOBER 1990

NUMBER 4

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A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



As president of the Greater St. Louis Archaeological Society during this, our 50th anniversary year, I would like to take this opportunity to thank all of our members, officers, and ambassadors for their untiring efforts to make this memoir a success as well as an enjoyable publication.

Special thanks to Tim McLandsborough for his beautiful design work on our memoir and its cover, for the many photos taken and articles written, and especially for the work put into designing the "Early Man Poster," the sale of which provided us with the capital to finance this worthwhile project.

Thanks are also due to Bob Rampani for his tireless efforts serving as fund-raising coordinator and to John Crowley, my predecessor in office, for all of his research and article and for the miles traveled and hours spent in raising funds for our project.

We hope that all Central States Archaeological Societies affiliate society members enjoy this journal as much as we have enjoyed bringing it to you, and thank you for your continued support.

Richard A. Watts

Richard A. Watts
President—1990
Greater St. Louis Archaeological Society

*Property of:
Paul Ford M. Houghton*

Object of Society

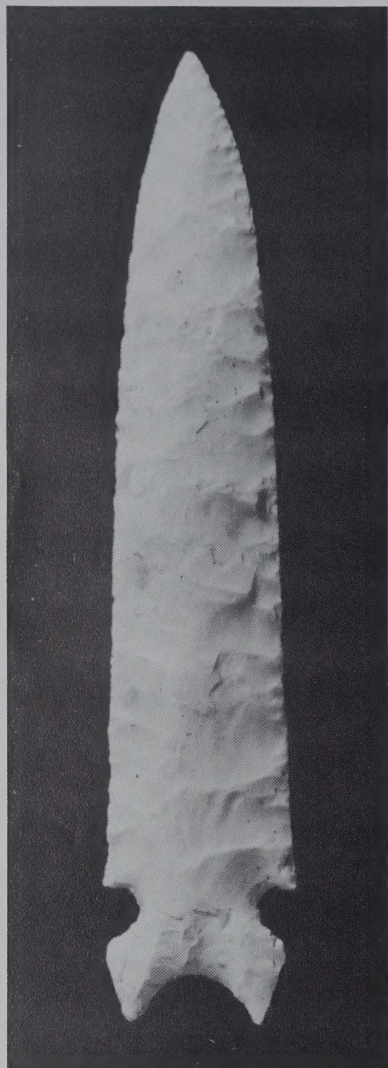
The Central States Archaeological Societies, Inc. is a non-profit organization and has no paid officers or employees. We endeavor to develop a better understanding among students and collectors of archaeological material, professional and non-professional, as well as museums and institutions of learning, and to further this understanding by providing a means of publishing articles of interest by both professional and amateur archaeologists.

NOTE: The Index for Volume 37, 1990 is not included in this special issue. Please refer to the Table of Contents on the back covers of Numbers 1, 2, 3 for listing of articles.

1990 Calendar of Events

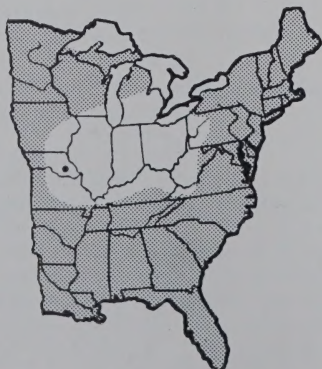
October 6 & 7	(Illinois)	7:00 a.m.	Springfield Hilton, Springfield, IL
*October 14	(Arkansas)	1:00 p.m.	Twin Lakes Vo-Tech School, Harrison, AR
October 14	(Georgia)	8:00 a.m.	Railroad Depot, Thomson, GA
October 14	(Indiana)	8:00 a.m.	High School, Paoli, IN
October 27	(N. & S.C.)	7:00 a.m.	Holiday Inn, Charlotte, NC
October 27-28	(Alabama)	8:00 a.m.	Ramada Inn, Sheffield, AL
October 28	(Missouri)	8:00 a.m.	Holiday Inn, St. Charles, MO
October 28	(Wisconsin)	8:00 a.m.	Monticello School, Monticello, WI
November 4	(Illinois)	8:00 a.m.	Community Building, Olive Branch, IL
November 4	(Tennessee)	8:00 a.m.	Grade School, Baxter, TN
November 10 & 11	(Kentucky)	8:00 a.m.	Ky. Dam Vill. St. Pk., Gilbertsville, KY
December 2	(Illinois)	8:00 a.m.	Community Hall, Utica, IL
*December 9	(Arkansas)	1:00 p.m.	1st National Bank, Springdale, AR

* - Educational or Display Only - No Sales



Graham Cave (8,000-5,000 B.C.) found near the Solto mound in St. Charles County, Missouri, by Harlan Soenker on George Washington's Birthday in 1979.

Graham Cave Point Type Distribution:



Few states can match the diversity of Missouri. Missouri and the Greater St. Louis area is where the four major regions of the United States come together. The terms "back east," "out west," "up north" and "down south" have greater meaning if you're standing in Missouri than anywhere else. Depending on your point of view, each of the major regions either begins or ends in St. Louis, Missouri, making the state the true keystone of the central United States.

Bordered by 8 states and by 4 major rivers, with 38 drainage basins, Missouri is divided into, and drained by, four major basins: the Missouri River Basin, The Upper and Lower Mississippi River Basins and the Arkansas-White River Basin. No other state in the Union, with the possible exception of Tennessee, can boast such diversity of traits.

The rivers and their environments attracted early man, who found the region a good place to live, with plentiful game, natural resources and abundant water supplies. The inventory of point types and sites important to the archaeology of North America found within the region are many. The age, cultural affiliations and interpretation of this typology is consistently changing with analysis, new discoveries and ever improving technology and methods. Hopefully this reference will help distinguish and resolve many of the problems of overlapping point type definitions and existing point type names in use.

Missouri

1. Graham Cave State Park

Graham Cave is a natural rockshelter 20 feet high and 120 feet wide that contained evidence of intervals of occupation over 10,000 years. Excavations conducted by archaeologists between 1950 and 1966 have revealed a series of layers of cave floor deposits that have made this site of great importance to the chronology of the archaeology of Missouri and the central United States.

Named for Graham Cave, Missouri—Early Archaic 8,000 to 5,000 B.C.

The lowest levels of Graham Cave contained artifacts of the Dalton period and the upper-most levels contained Woodland occupation dated to around A.D. 800.

Open, free, daily. Camping, picnicking, hiking, trails.

Located: From Interstate 70 take the Danville-Montgomery City exit north to County TT and drive 2 miles to the park entrance. Montgomery City, Missouri 63361.

2. Mastodon State Park

Proof of mammoth association with Paleo Indians has appeared at many sites in the western plains, but the Kimmswick site is the first solid evidence of early man hunting mastodon and other Ice Age animals in eastern North America 10,000 to 14,000 years ago.

The Kimmswick Bone Bed attracted worldwide interest by archaeologists and paleontologists in the early 1800s and again in the early 1900s when commercial excavations revealed many well preserved bones and fossils. Bones from over 60 mastodons were taken from the pit that was believed to have once been a swampy mineral spring where large Ice Age animals became trapped in the mud, falling easy prey to the early hunters.

In 1970 efforts by four local women calling themselves "The Mastodon Park Committee" began a movement to preserve and protect

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATLAS OF GREATER ST. LOUIS

KEY:

- STATE PARKS ○ CITY
- HISTORIC SITES
- △ POINT TYPE OR MAJOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
(CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC)



ST. CHARLES
7,500-6,000 B.C.

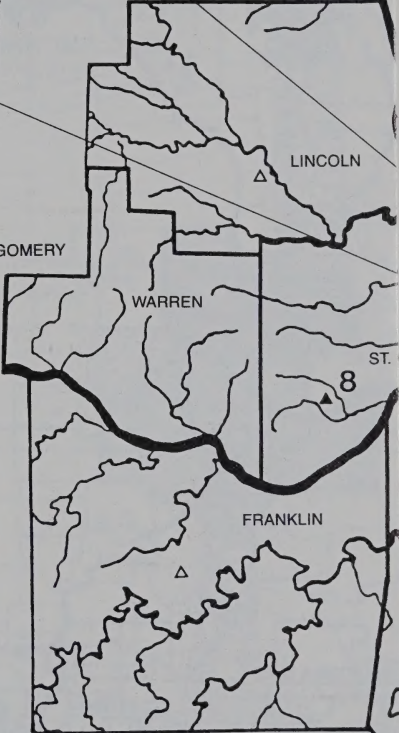


SNYDERS
500 B.C.-A.D. 500



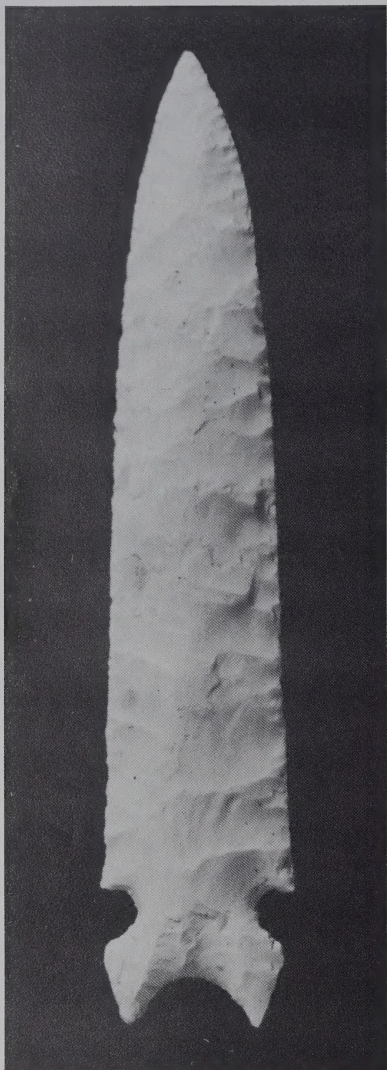
GRAHAM CAVE
8,000-5,500 B.C.

●1
MONTGOMERY



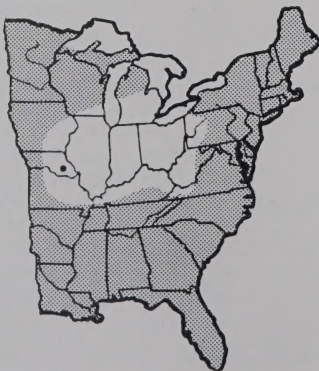
HIDDEN VALLEY
6,500-5,800 B.C.

WASHING



Graham Cave (8,000-5,000 B.C.) found near the Solto mound in St. Charles County, Missouri, by Harlan Soenker on George Washington's Birthday in 1979.

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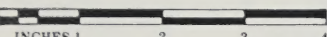
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL ATLAS OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

KEY:

- ☐ STATE PARKS ☐ CITY
☐ HISTORIC SITES
☐ POINT TYPE OR MAJOR
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
 (CLOSED TO THE PUBLIC)



STILWELL
7,000-5,000 B.C.

NEBO HILL
2,000-1,500 B.C.

SEDALIA
3,000-1,000 B.C.

KANSAS CITY

NEBO HILL
2,000 TO 1,500 B.C.

GRAHAM CAVE
8,000 TO 5,500 B.C.

DICKSON
500 B.C. TO A.D. 350

STEUBEN
A.D. 100 TO 500

— **RED OCHRE**
1,000 TO 500 B.C.

MATANZAS
3,000 TO 1,000 B.C.

HEMPHILL
2,500 To 1,500 B.C.

TRAIL OF TEARS

SPRINGFIELD

TABLE ROCK
3,000 TO 1,500 B.C.

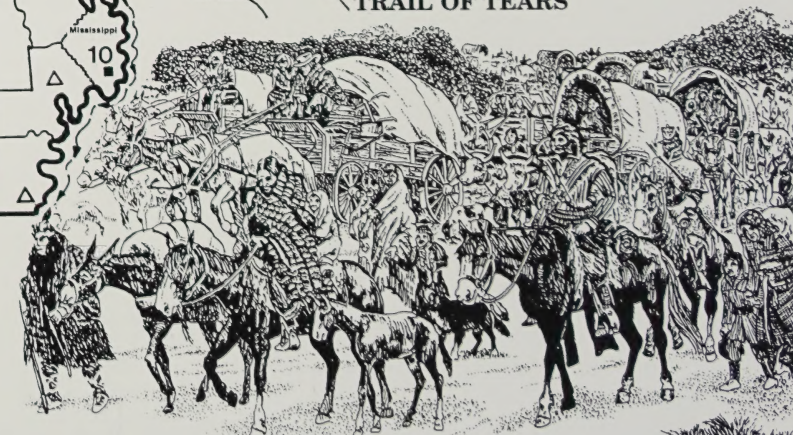
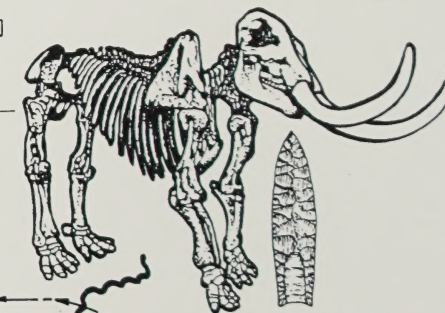
RICE LOBED
7,500-3,000 B.C.

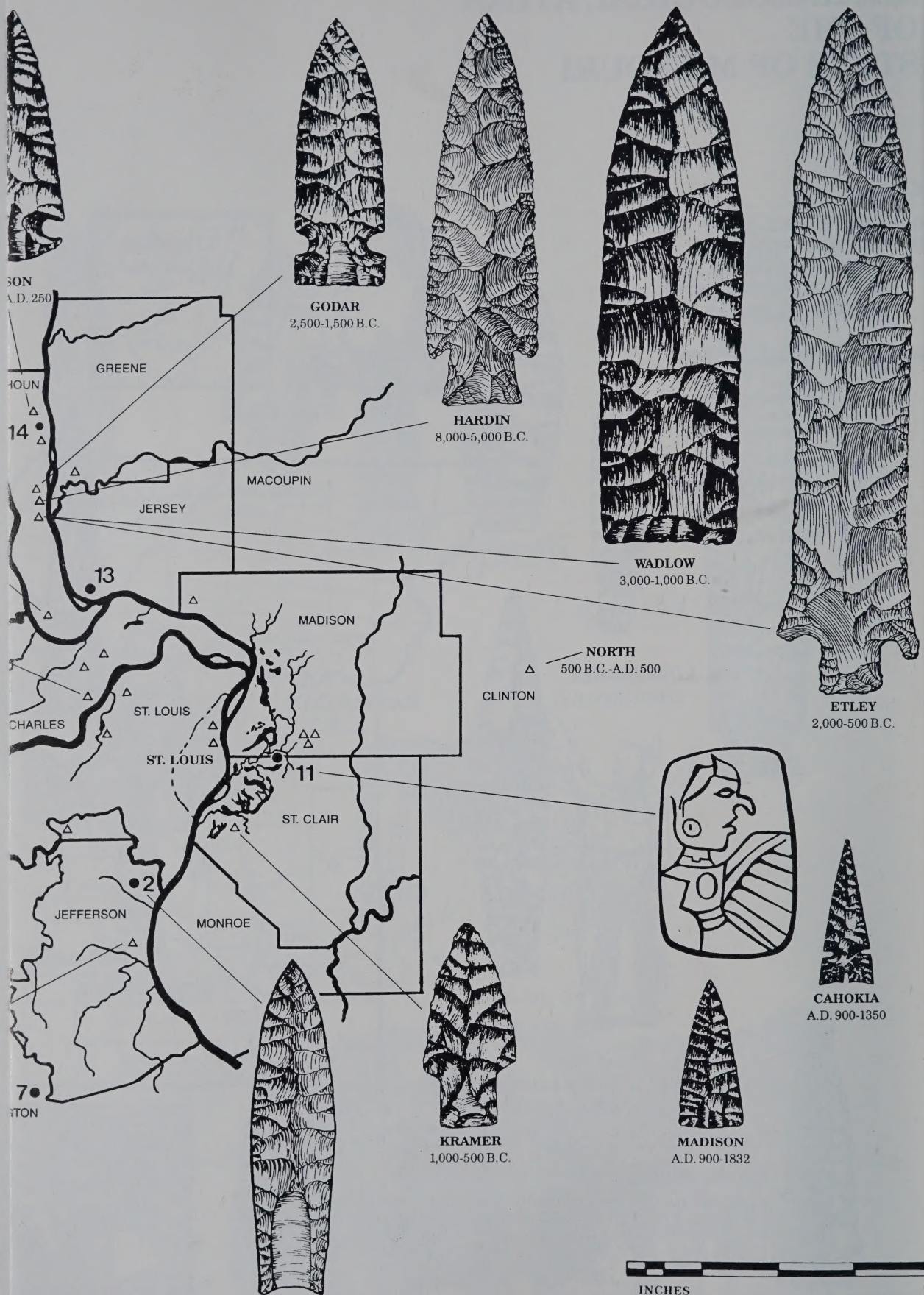
CRISP OVATE
A.D. 900-1450

TABLE ROCK
3,000-1,500 B.C.

JACKIE STEMMED
5,000-3,000 B.C.

THE SQUARE STEMMED
5,000-1,000 B.C.





this important site, and with the help of the citizens of Jefferson County, legislators, corporate and private individuals and local school children, and with the help of a federal grant, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources was able to purchase 418 acres containing the Bone Bed in 1976. Excavations in 1979 by the Illinois State Museum indicated that man, along with environmental change, may have contributed to the mastodon's extinction. A new visitors' center opened in 1988 displaying a small exhibit of Clovis material which was found at the 1979 excavations among the remains of the now extinct Pleistocene elephant.

Open daily, free. Day activities include picnicking and nature trails. Located: 20 miles south of St. Louis, off I-55 at the Kimmswick exit in Jefferson County, then follow the signs. Imperial, Missouri 63052.

3. Table Rock State Park

The Table Rock point was discovered in context at the Rice Shelter Site and was named after the lake. Table Rock Lake now covers the Rice Shelter. Extensive archaeological surveys and excavations in the Table Rock Reservoir area at Rice Shelter and Jakie Shelter have provided us with other point types named after these sites such as Crisp, Rice Lobed, Rice Contracting Stemmed, Rice Shallow Side Notched, Stone Square Stemmed (after Stone County), Kings corner-notched, and Jakie Stemmed.

There are no archaeological features developed at Table Rock State Park and no exhibits of archaeological material. However, the park and surrounding area provides an idea of the locality where the type sites for several projectile points were.

Open, free, daily. Camping, boating, scuba, many tourist and vacation attractions, interpretive visitors center.

Located: 7 miles southwest of Branson on Hwy. 165, 1 mile south of Table Rock Dam in Stone and Barry Counties. Branson, Missouri 65616.

Clovis Point Type Distribution:



CLOVIS—14,000 to 8,500 B.C. Found near Big Spring, Montgomery County, Missouri by Robert Wiedner, St. Charles, Missouri, in May, 1987.

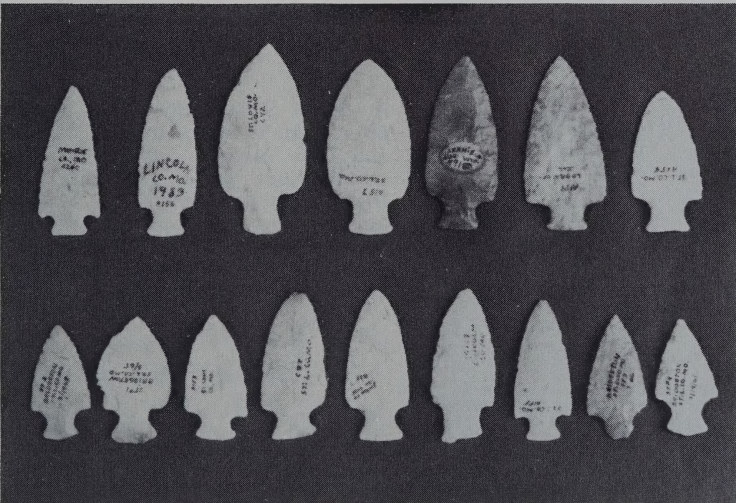


Table Rock or Bottleneck points from various Missouri and Illinois counties. Some of these late Archaic points have been heat treated. Collection of Bob Rampani.

Table Rock Point Type Distribution:



KEY:

- STATE PARKS ○ CITY
 ■ HISTORIC SITES
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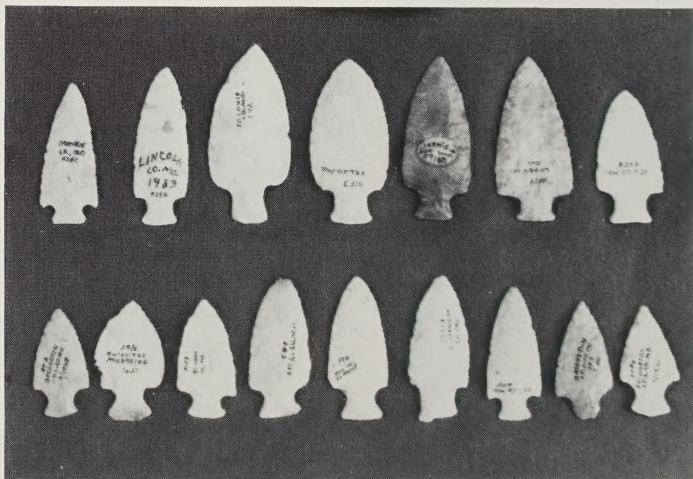


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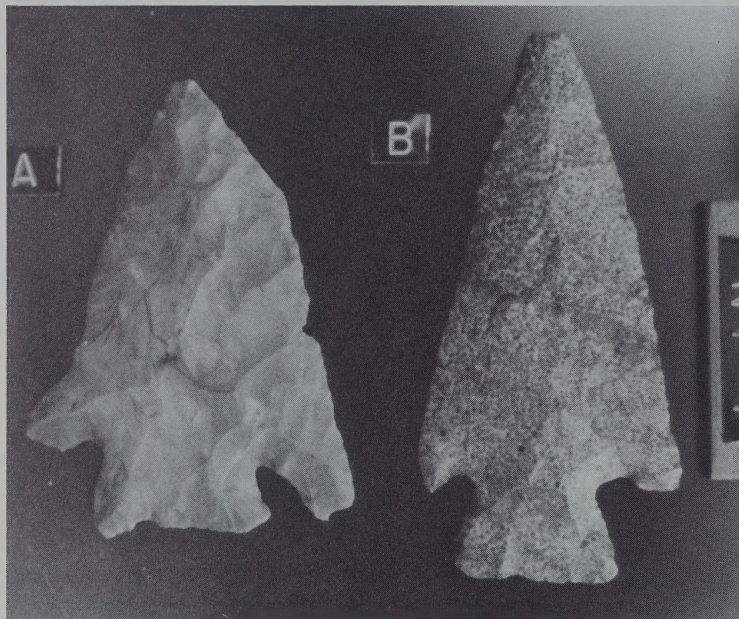
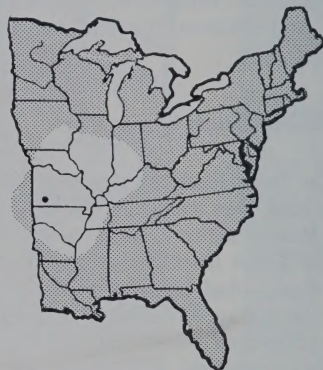
Table Rock Point Type Distribution:



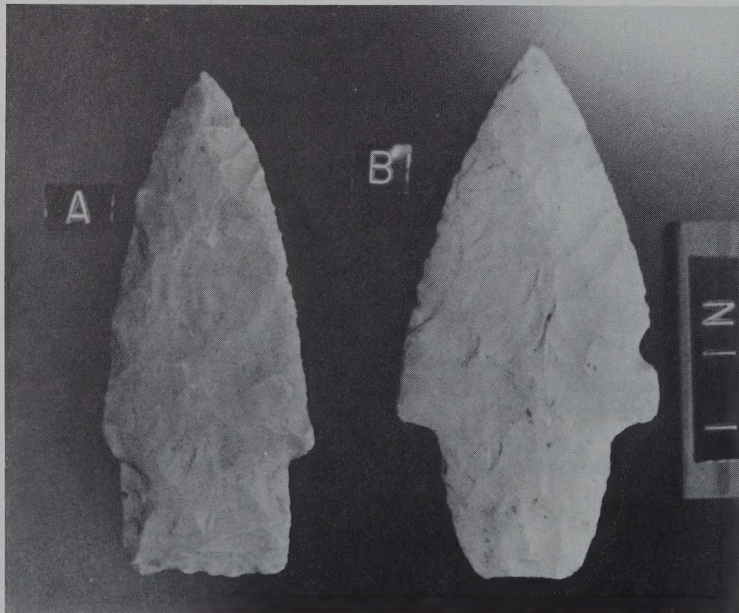


A. White River Archaic point, B. Rice Lobed point, both found near the head waters of Lake Taneycomo, a few miles west of Branson, Taney County, Missouri, during the 1920s and early 1930s by Don and Bruce Garner on the Garner farm and homestead. Collection of Charles D. Meyer, Tucson, Arizona.*

**Rice Lobed
Point Type Distribution:**



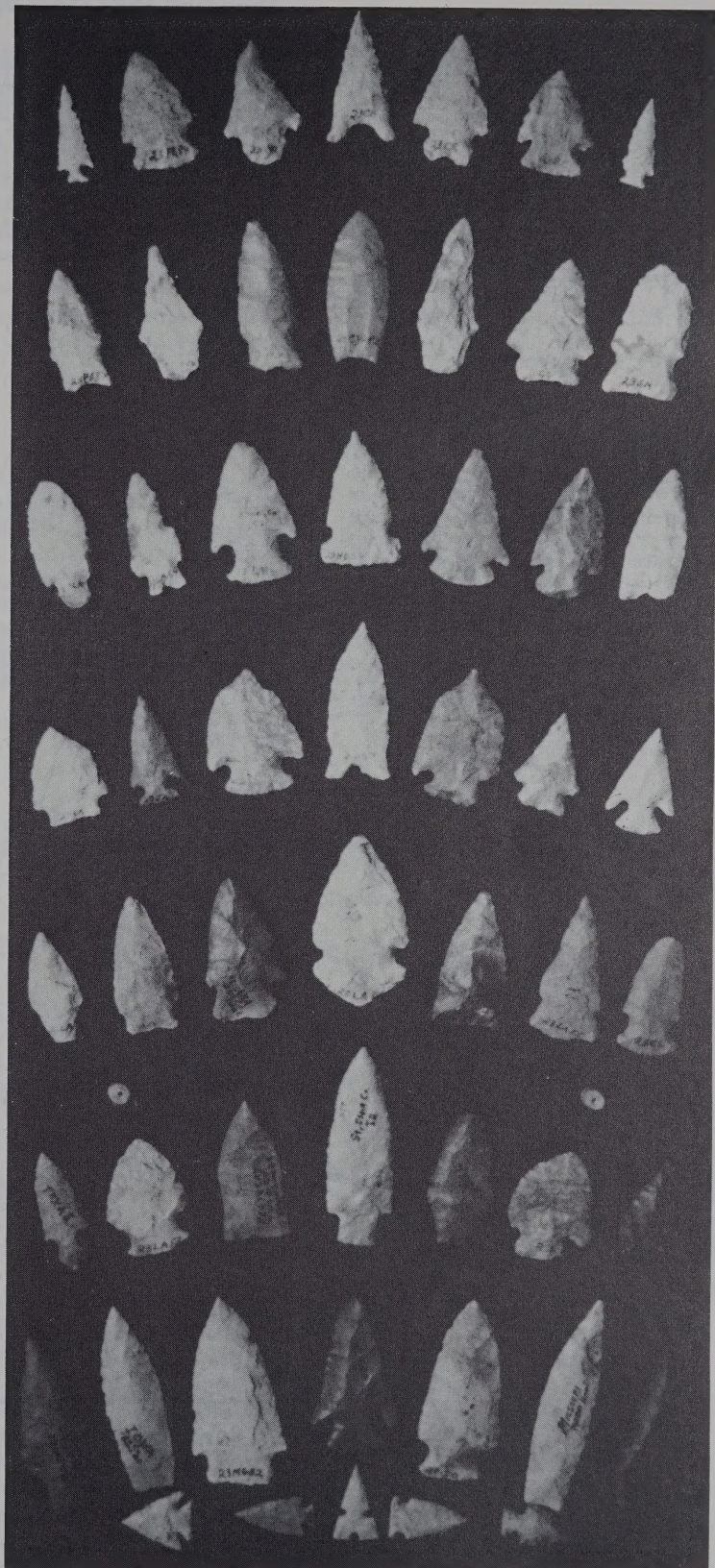
A. Afton, B. Kings corner-notched (found near point type site), found near where the Table Rock Reservoir empties into the headwaters of Lake Taneycomo, near the Stone and Taney County borders. Found by Don and Bruce Garner on the family farm. Collection of Charles D. Meyer, Tucson, Arizona.*



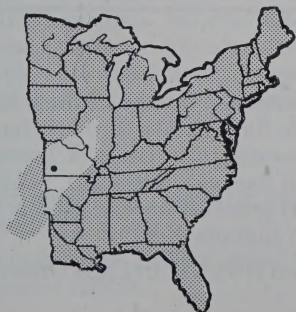
A. Stone Square Stemmed, named after Stone County, Missouri. Middle and Late Archaic, 5,000-1,000 B.C. (found near point type site). B. Dickson point found by the Garner family a few miles west of Branson, Taney County, Missouri during the 1920s or early 1930s. Collection of Charles D. Meyer, Tucson, Arizona.*

*These points have been identified by Gregory Perino and Charles D. Meyer.

Group of projectile points from the southwestern Counties of Cedar, Barry, Dade, Lawrence, St. Clair, Stone and Taney, Missouri representing 10,000 years of occupation. These surface finds, from the Stockton and Table Rock Lake area, were found by members of the Harold Clow family of Joplin, Missouri. Photo by Harold Clow.



**Jackie Stemmed
Point Type Distribution:**



4. Thousand Hills State Park

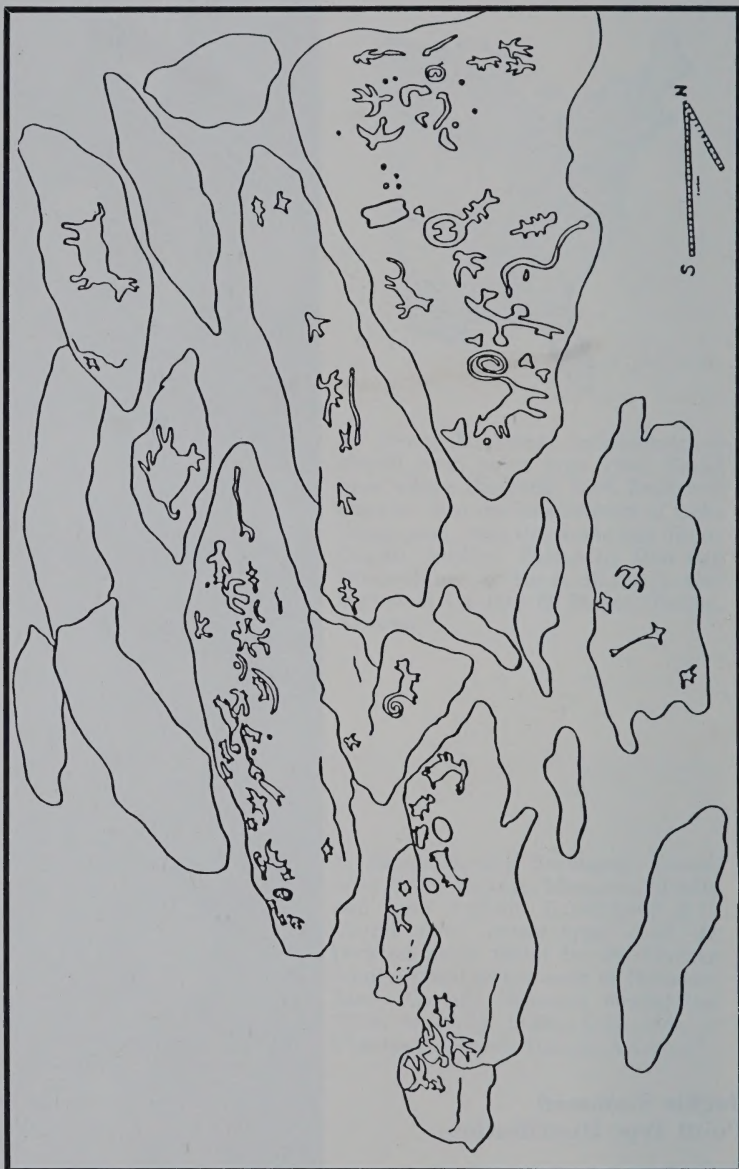


Rock art sites in the Central States region after Campbell Grant's "Rock Art of the American Indian," 1967. Each dot may represent a single design while another may indicate a cluster of drawings numbering in the hundreds or even thousands. Note the concentration of petroglyph (carving on stone) and petrograph (painting on stone) sites indicated in the state of Missouri in relationship to the region.

Petroglyphs (rock carvings) depicting footprints, crosses, sun bursts, arrows, animals, thunderbirds and other designs are interpreted for the public. This cluster of petroglyphs is believed to have been ceremonially carved by people of the Woodland Culture.

Open daily, free. Camping, 573 acre Forest Lake, boating, swimming, picnicking, cabins and dining lodge.

Located: 4 miles west of Kirksville, off Hwy. 6, on Hwy. 157 in Adair County, Kirksville, Missouri 63501.



5. Trail of Tears State Park

Part of the route taken by the Cherokee Indians in their forced march to Tahlequah, Oklahoma, from Rattlesnake Springs, Tennessee, in 1838-39. A marker commemorating the Trails of Tears can be found in Cape Girardeau and in Jackson, Missouri. Highway markers across 16 southern Missouri counties were erected in 1986 along the original trail where 4,000 Indians died.

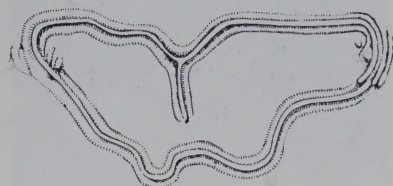
Located: 10 miles east of Fruitland on Hwy. 177 in Cape Girardeau County, Jackson, Missouri 63755.

6. Van Meter State Park

Extensive research by the University of Missouri indicates that Early Man inhabited the area as early as 10,000 B.C. The Missouri Indians, for whom the state is named, lived here and constructed "the Old Fort," a defensive network of ditches and embankments. The first recorded meeting between the Missouri Indians and Europeans took place in 1714 when Bourgmont, a Frenchman, traded with the Missouri and Osage Tribes in what is now Van Meter State Park. Bourgmont established a trading post called Fort Orleans on the north side of the Missouri River in 1723, just west of the villages of the Missouri and Osage.

Open daily, free. Camping, interpretive visitors center.

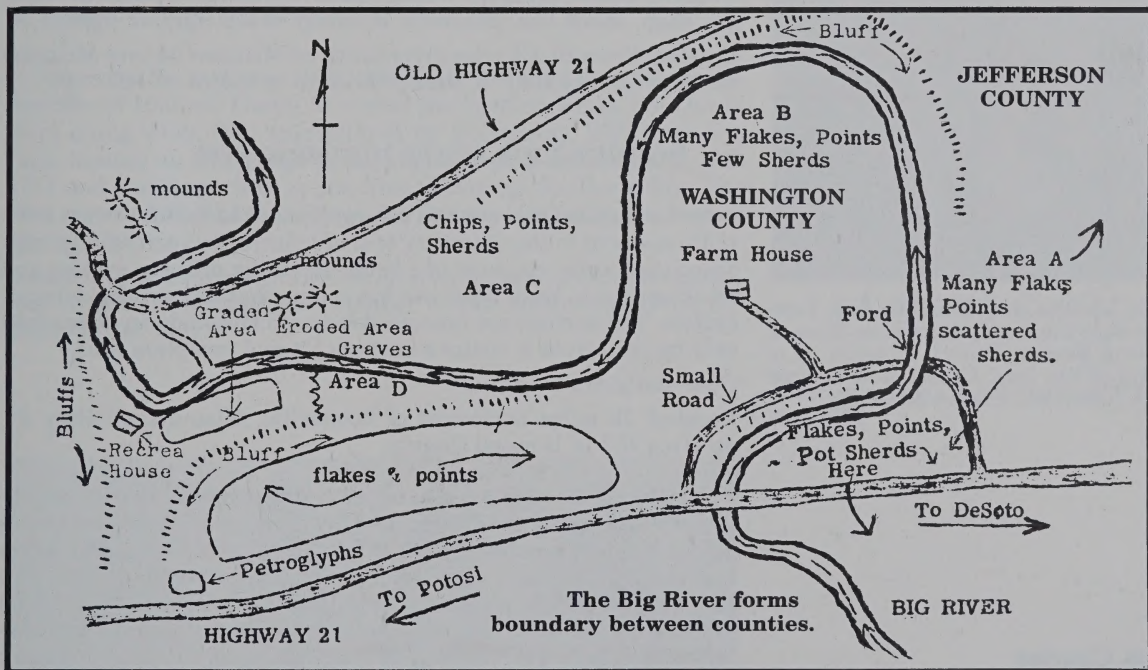
Located: 14 miles northwest of Marshall on Hwy. 122 in Saline County, Miami, Missouri 65344.



"The Old Fort" the most western construction of this type.

7. Washington State Park

Missouri's most famous petroglyphs, ceremonial rock carvings, are a special attraction of this park. Hundreds of Mississippian designs and symbols of birds, arrows, maces, squares, ovals, circles, footprints, claws and human figures carved in the rocks are believed to have served as a sacred place of initiation used to help memorize and recall songs and mythical rituals.



This map appeared in Bulletin #3 of the Amateur Archaeologist Club in 1947 and was prepared by Eugene Diesing to accompany an article on his survey of the area around Washington State Park.

Archaeologists believe that ancient Indian and game trails crossed this site, situated on a fault line, and that Mississippian people converged here for special rites and ceremonies connected with the Southern Cult belief system.

Open daily, free. Camping, picnicking, cabins, swimming, canoeing and dining lodge.

Located: from DeSoto drive 15 miles south on Hwy. 21, DeSoto, Missouri 63020.

8. DANIEL BOONE HOME

One of the first American pioneers, the Boone family arrived in the Femme Osage area of St. Charles County, Missouri, in October 1795. From 1805 to 1833 Daniel's sons Nathan and Daniel M. Boone operated the Boone Lick Salt Works in Howard County, Missouri. A trace first marked by the Indians that ran from the present-day city of St. Charles, Missouri, to Franklin in central Missouri, became known as the Boone's Lick Road. This trail used by the Indians, hunters, fur trappers and traders, grew to be a main highway for the pioneers and sprouted the famous Sante Fe, Salt Lake and Oregon Trails. Of interest to the historic archaeologist is a full-grooved axe recovered by the legendary Daniel Boone while rescuing his daughter after she was kidnapped by a raiding party of the Osage Indians. The hafting of this full-grooved Osage tomahawk deteriorated over the years, but the axe head was preserved by Daniel's descendants and is on display at the restored Daniel Boone Home Museum and Village near Defiance, Missouri. Daniel Boone and his wife, Rebecca, are both buried near Marthasville, Missouri.

Ezra Meeker retraced the Oregon Trail and that portion known as Boone's Lick Trail in 1906 by oxen and again in 1916 by automobile. Since then monuments and markers have been placed at important locations along Boone's Lick Trail.

Open 7 days a week from March 15 to December 15, 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Admission charged. Privately owned museum. Plans for weekend tours during the winter season are being considered. Tours, gift shop, snack bar, picnic.

Located: From St. Charles drive south on Missouri 94 over Missouri 40-61 to County Hwy. F, then 5 miles to entrance on left.

8A. BOONE'S LICK STATE HISTORIC SITE

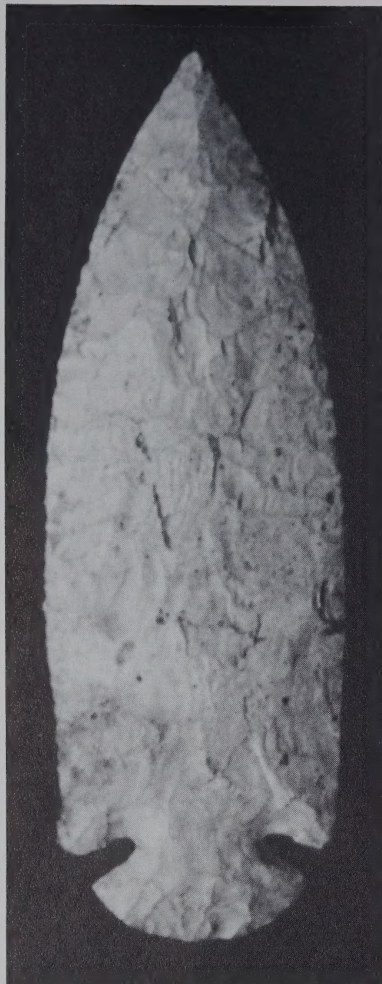
Archaeological surveys and tests at Boone's Lick Salt works (1805-1833) resulted in the discovery of six furnaces, two salt springs and associated wells, remains of a brine-elevating delivery system and what appear to have been two log cabins that housed the delivery system. The springs are inaccessible to vehicles and can be reached only by trail from a visitor's parking lot and reception area.

Open daily, trails, picnic.

Located: 19 miles northwest of Booneville, Missouri, off Hwy. 87, on Hwy. 187 in Howard County.

St. Charles County is also home to other prehistoric archaeological sites including the Elm Point Site, the sixth of seven Red Ochre burial mounds reported by Dr. Paul Titterington from information accumulated during a period of 14 years, between 1932 to 1946. The Elm Point Site is a member of the Titterington Phase (4000 B.P.) of the Late Archaic/Early Woodland transitional period which followed the Helton Phase (5,500-5,000 B.P.) of the Late Archaic. Climatic change, known as the Hypsithermal Interval, was believed to have brought about cultural responses that included the introduction of pottery, pipes, cultivation of plants and the increased use of the bottomlands of the Greater St. Louis area.

Northwest of St. Charles, Missouri, on the bluffs near the intersection of Elm Point Road and West Randolph, the Elm Point Site was a limestone slab-covered mound that yielded 47 Turkey Tail points (the only documented cache of this point type in the St. Louis area), one Etley and 7 plummets, 4 of which were the mushroom or bottle-neck-type plummets, made of stone, hematite and copper that were named after the site. One Godard drilled and 2 (Snyders) grooved plummets made up the balance of the plummets found here. A tube pipe made of the same material as the stone Elm Point plummet was also recovered from this mound opened by a farmer using a slip scraper in the early 1940s.



St. Charles point found by Joan Lawson on the family farm near Boonesboro, Howard County, Missouri. It is 4½ inches long. Collection of George O. Robertson, Festus, Missouri.

St. Charles Point Type Distribution:



The Gronefeld Site put St. Charles City/County on the archaeological map. This Red Ochre covered burial (Titterington Phase) of badly disintegrated bones covered with limestone slabs was excavated by Grayson Parks and Gregory Perino in 1944. Among the artifacts recovered were the following: the closely associated Wadlow and Etley point types, with an occasional St. Charles or "dovetail" point type, 3 grooved axes made of diorite with red ochre on the surface, a small square-polled, flare-bitted celt or spud made of a fine grained mottled stone similar to diorite, and a "bow-tie" or Wisconsin Winged type bannerstone made of a gray and white mottled stone. No pottery was found in association with these burials which were excavated from an area of about 18 feet in diameter, but nearby refuse pits contained fragments of grit-tempered, cord-marked pottery of the later Woodland period.

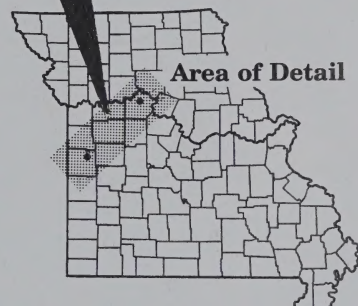
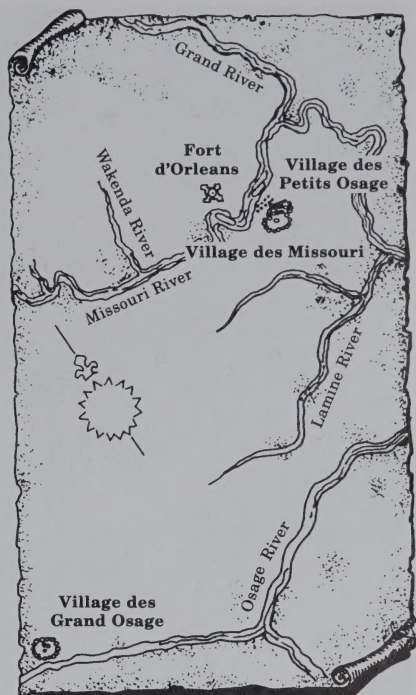
The St. Charles point type (7,500-6,000 B.C.) was named by Perino after St. Charles, St. Charles County, Missouri, after those found at the Gronefeld Site (which is closed to the public). St. Charles points have recently been found with the Late Paleo/Dalton period, Thebes point type (9,000-6,000 B.C.) at the Twin Ditch Site on the Illinois River in Illinois. The St. Charles points found at the Gronefeld Site may have been what Perino refers to as "earlier 'found' points which were added to the mortuary goods" of this much later Red Ochre burial.

639 sites had been recorded by the Archaeological Survey of Missouri within St. Charles County as of 1984.

9. Osage Village State Historic Site

Opened to the public in 1988, this site is included in the National Register of Historic Places. It marks the location where the Osage were living when first encountered by Europeans. Big Osage Village, located on the Osage River, was occupied between 1700 and 1777 and was important to the French during the Trade Era. The first recorded visit to the Village des Grands Ozages by the French was in 1719.

Located: 11 miles north of U.S. 54 on Hwy. C, west 2 miles on gravel road in Vernon County. (See number 6. Van Meter State Park for more information.)

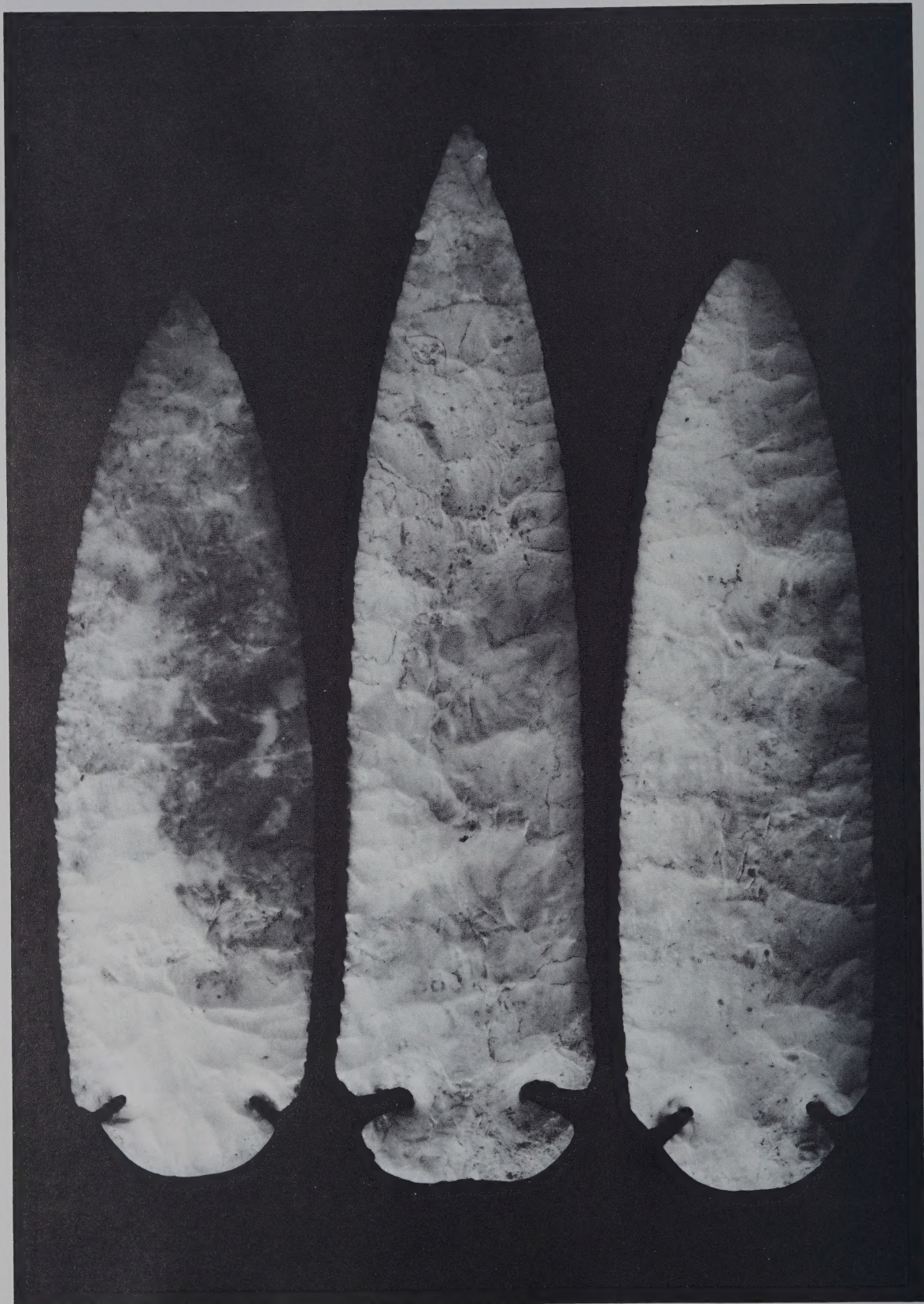


After an old map drawn between 1723 and 1728.



Elm Point Plummets found approximately 6 miles southwest of the type site in St. Charles. They were found in a small mound in 1940, and have been associated with turkey tail blades and the red ochre culture. Early Woodland, 1,000 to 500 B.C.

The first 3 Plummets on the bottom row are characteristic of examples found at the Snyder site in Calhoun County, Illinois, and of the Snyder type. Collection of Harlan Soenker.



Fine examples of St. Charles points, from left to right: St. Louis, Boone and Callaway (near Millerburg) Counties, Missouri. Shown actual size. Collection of Floyd Ritter, Collinsville, Illinois. Photo by Pete Bostrom.

10. Towosaghy State Historic Site

Known in 1887 as Beckwith's Fort, Towosaghy preserves this once-fortified Mississippian village that enclosed over 20 acres containing 6 mounds. An important civic-ceremonial and trade center inhabited between A.D. 1000 and 1400, Towosaghy is best known for "shoe pots" and funnel-formed vessels called "Wickliffe Form" materials. Major excavation and interpretation are planned.

Located: 13 miles southwest of East Prairie, off Hwy. 77 in Mississippi County, Missouri.

Drawing of how Towosaghy would have looked during its occupation between A.D. 1000 and 1375. Courtesy of Missouri Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources.

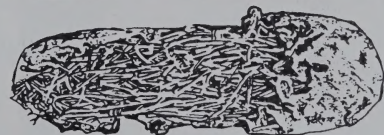


Listing of Important Sites in Missouri, by County Opened and Closed to the Public

Callaway County. A sandstone cave even closer to the top of the hill than nearby Graham Cave, Arnold Research Cave is worth mentioning because of rare examples of woven-grass sandals, grass-lined deerskin moccasins, a twined grass bag and twined fabric of the Middle Archaic Forager Tradition. Most evidence of artifacts of this type have disintegrated long ago. It was occupied from Dalton through Mississippian periods. Closed to the public.

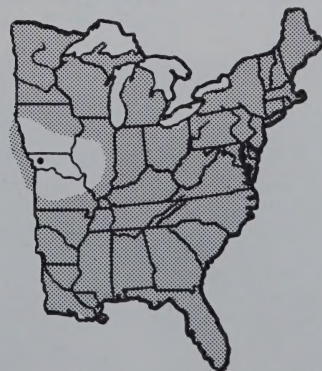
Clay County. The Nebo Hill Site is the point type site for the Nebo Hill point. Estimated dates for this Early to Late Archaic point are 6,000 to 2,000 B.C. These points are found most often on hilltop sites near rivers and creeks. Materials from the Nebo Hill Site are on display at the Clay County Historical Museum in Liberty, Missouri. The museum is open, free, afternoons, Tuesday through Sunday and is closed certain holidays.

Cole County. The Dalton Type Site is located east of Jefferson City on the left (west) bank of the Osage River along Highway 50-63. This site was discovered and its artifacts carefully catalogued by S. P. Dalton, a judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, after 5 or 6 feet of soil was borrowed from an adjoining area on the south to build the embankment for the highway. This area had eroded into deep gullies and ditches. Judge Dalton made extensive surface collections from over 140 sites in several Missouri counties by driving around on country roads looking for the "ideal time and place to look." Judge Dalton recalled once asking a farmer if he ever found any Indian artifacts

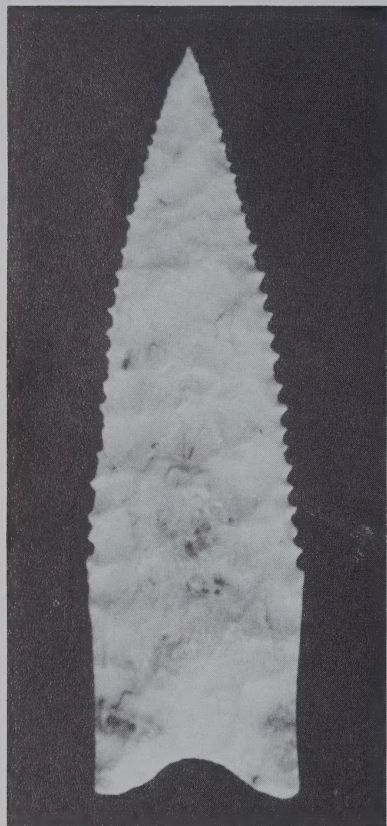


Deerskin moccasins lined with grass found at Arnold Research Cave. Middle Archaic.

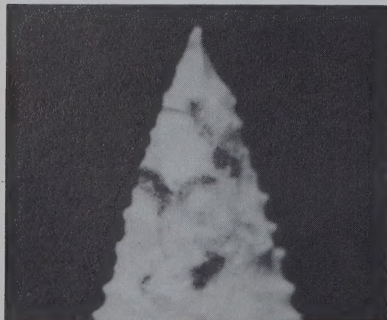
Nebo Hill Point Type Distribution:



Dalton Point Type Distribution:



This serrated Dalton point is the only Dalton ever found by Donald Hoefelmann of Mehlville, Missouri. Mr. Hoefelmann says that this point has been referred to as the best and finest example of a Dalton by many of his collector friends. It is 3 7/8 inches long. Photo by R. Grelle.



on his property and he replied, "Yes, when we plowed that field down in the bottom there, we found several of those granite axes, but the handles were all rotted off of them." The Dalton Point Type (before known as "fishtail") was named in his honor.

Franklin County. Ancient tunnels extending to a depth of 20 feet or more near Leslie, Missouri, were found in an iron ore mine. Many winding passages were used by prehistoric Indians to remove hematite and yellow and red oxides (ochre) to make plummets, axes and paint, an article of trade of great importance to the Indians. Holmes (1919) reported that nearly 1,000 tools and crude artifacts used in the mining were found in passages hardly large enough to admit the body of a man. These hematite and paint mines may have been the source of much of the red ochre used to cover the burials of the Red Ochre peoples of the Late Archaic period.

Jackson County. Two sites of interest have been preserved in Jackson County, Missouri:

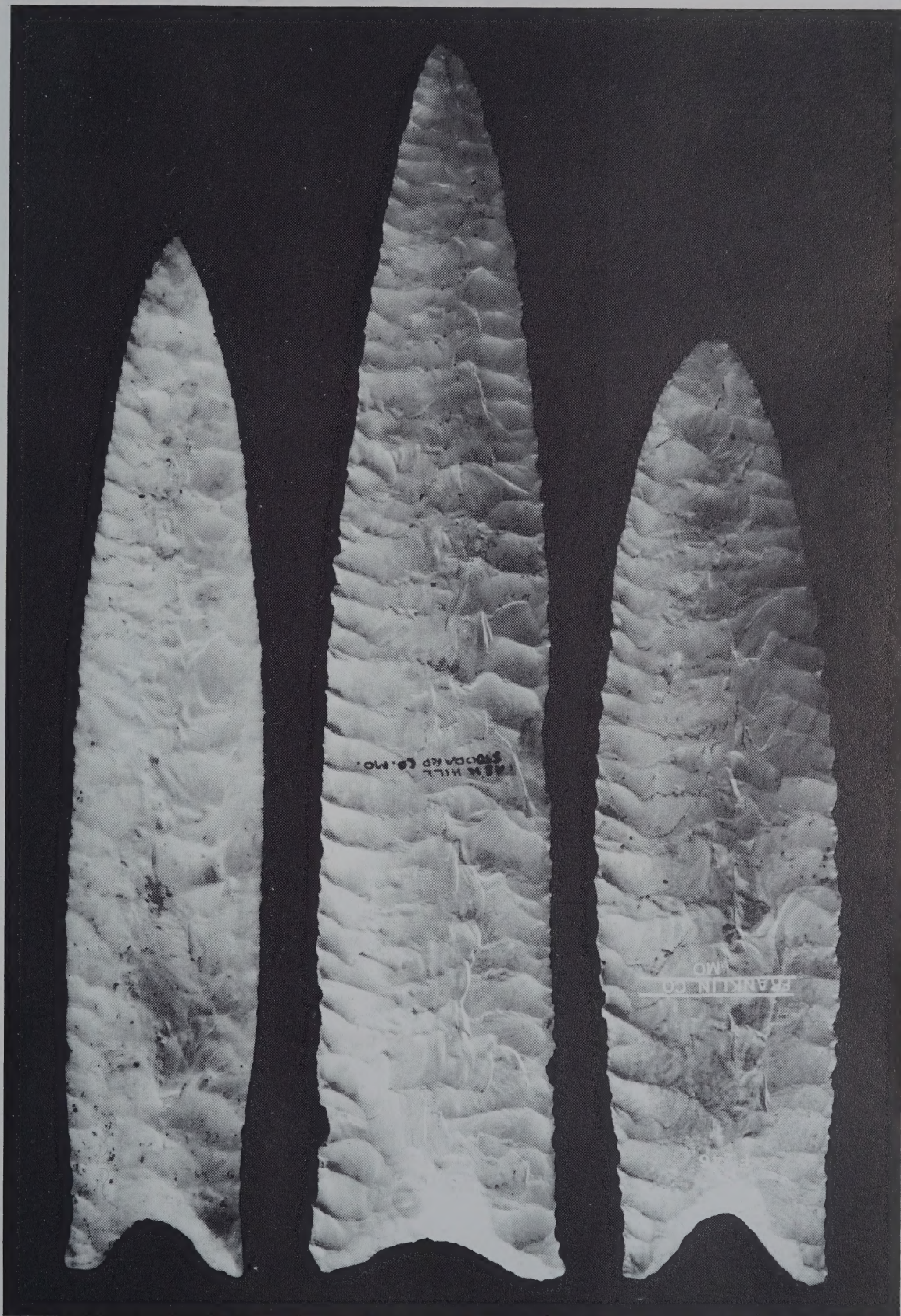
Line Creek Museum, in Line Creek Park, is located near a Hopewell site and features materials from this site and from area Archaic, Woodland and Mississippian cultural sites. Located at N.W. Waukomis Road and N.W. 56 Street in Kansas City. The museum is free, open daily in the afternoons and is closed certain holidays.

Fort Osage Historic Site. East of Kansas City near Sibley, Missouri, high on a bluff overlooking the Missouri River, Fort Osage is an authentic wooden reconstruction of the old Fort originally founded in 1808 by William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. The purpose of the fort was to establish friendly relations with the Indians living within the Louisiana Purchase by providing a government trading post, or "factory," and to defend the United States' new territory from the British and Spanish. Fort Osage was the site of the Americans' earliest contact with the Osage Tribe, and at one time 5,000 Indians settled near the fort. Goods traded to the Indians consisted of blankets, traps, guns and ammunition, tomahawks, knives, kettles, colored cloth, beads, silver ornaments and vermilion. The Indians in return traded buffalo hides, deer skins, and bear, beaver, raccoon, wolf, fox, badger and muskrat furs to the factory. Fort Osage was the most western factory to be built and also the most successful of such government enterprises. But private traders resented the competition of government factories and lobbied Congress to end the system in 1822. Fort Osage was abandoned in 1827.

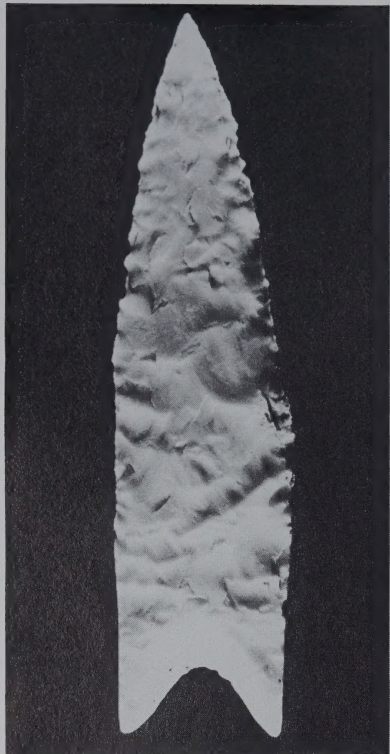
Open, free, daily from mid-April to mid-November and on weekends the remainder of the year. Visitor center, museum, gift shop and picnicking.

Located: 14 miles northeast of Independence, Missouri, turn north from U.S. 24 on 20E at Buckner and follow the signs.





Sloan Daltons from the collection of Floyd Ritter, Collinsville, Illinois. Center is from Stoddard County, Missouri, and right is from Franklin County, Missouri. Photo by Pete Bostrom.



Dalton (8,000-6,000 B.C.) found at Labadie, Franklin County, Missouri by John Farbry in August 1974. $3\frac{3}{16}$ inches long. Collection of John Farbry, Valley Park, Missouri.

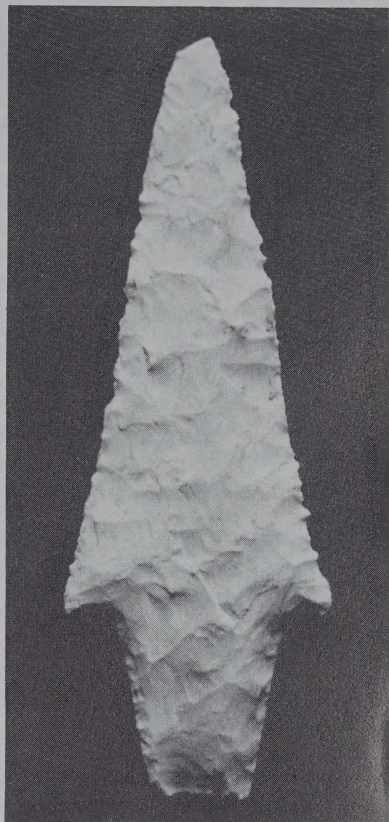
Surface finds made by Mark Birdsong of St. Louis, Missouri showing different stages of progressive resharpening of Dalton points. Found in St. Louis and St. Charles Counties, Missouri. (Dalton—8,000-6,000 B.C.) Note, the fourth point from the left has been repaired. Photo by J. Mark Heil.



Jefferson County. Besides the Pleistocene bone beds near Kimmswick, Jefferson County also contains the Hidden Valley Shelter, the type site of Hidden Valley points (6,500 to 5,800 B.C.). Occurring as early as the Dalton period the Hidden Valley point continued through the Early Archaic period and is reported to be associated with bannerstones. It was found in the early levels at Modoc Rock Shelter in Illinois, and was radiocarbon dated at 6593 B.C. and 5847 B.C.

Lincoln County. Many fine artifacts have been illustrated in the *Central States Archaeological Journal* since its beginnings. One of the most famous of these is the Hopewell frog effigy pipe from an earthen mound south of the town of Foley, Missouri. The Wieman Site northeast of Troy, Missouri, is located on the crest of a hill overlooking the Cuivre River bottoms near Highway 47. It was covered with aboriginal debris which included human bones brought to the surface after 30 years of plowing. The area excavated in 1957 included a round 8-foot-diameter burial area with a single layer of burials in the western half and two layers of burials in the eastern half. In an extension to the northeast the burials were stacked three deep separated by limestone slabs. The Wieman site is assigned to the Titterington Phase because of Wadlow and Etley points found among the badly preserved skeletal remains. Both sites are closed to the public.

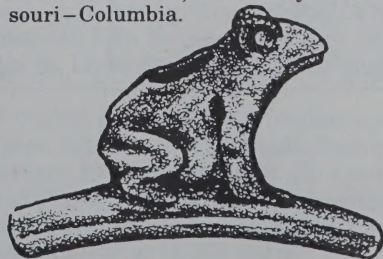
New Madrid County. The Lilbourn Site was the largest and perhaps the most important Mississippian civic-ceremonial center in the bootheel of Missouri. This fortified ceremonial center lies at the southern end of the Sikeston Ridge below the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and is bounded on the west and south by a bayou that was a lake before the New Madrid earthquake. The Lilbourn complex enclosed more than 42 acres containing 9 mounds. The largest mound in the center of the fortification was trapezoidal in shape, with a level top, 165 feet long by 110 feet wide by 21 feet high and somewhat wider at the north end, with a structure built within it. This Early and Middle Mississippi period center has produced many rare artifacts, such as the Lilbourn Mace, placed with high status or prestige burials. The bootheel region is also famous for the rare "head-pots," of which fewer than 100 have been found.



Hidden Valley (6,500-5,800 B.C.) found in 1984 on the surface by Mark Birdsong of St. Louis, in St. Louis County, Missouri. Photo by J. Mark Heil.



The Lilbourn Mace, found with a high status or prestige burial at the Lilbourn Site in New Madrid County, Missouri. Petroglyphs of this type artifact may be found at the site in Washington State Park. Photo provided by Dr. Michael O'Brien, University of Missouri-Columbia.

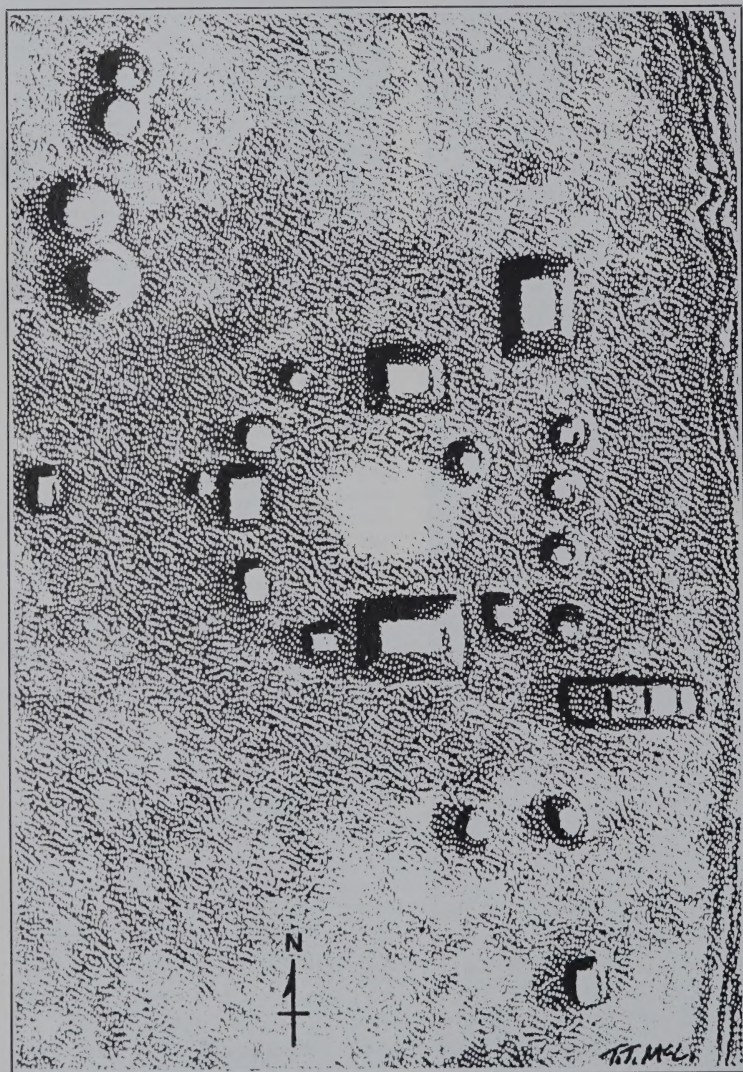


Crescent Quarry is located within West Tyson County Park in southwestern St. Louis County near the town of Crescent, Missouri. Site of the area's first major industry, a high quality white chert known as Burlington Chert was mined here. It turned pink and red when heat treated and was traded as far west as Yellowstone, Wyoming and southeast into Florida. It is believed that Cahokians loaded rafts or canoes with this chert and floated down the nearby Meramec River and then transported it up the Mississippi River to Cahokia Mounds to be traded throughout the United States. Large pits and holes are all that remain of this industry today. Some are over 50 feet in diameter and had tunnels and passages running into the hill side. West Tyson County Park is opened daily throughout the year but it is suggested that arrangements with a park ranger be made to guide you if you plan to visit the quarry sites, as they are unmarked.

Located: From St. Louis city west on I-44, past I-270 to the Lewis Road exit, north, just before crossing the Meramec River into Eureka, Missouri.



Head made of stone found by UMSL at the outside edge of an emergent Mississippian house feature at the Spanish Village or PAC-MAN site. Drawing by Tim McLandsborough. Shown actual size.



The arrangement of the Great Mound Group in St. Louis recorded in 1819. After E. F. Chapman, 1980.

Pettis County. Named after Sedalia, Missouri, the county seat of Pettis County, the Sedalia point types are found on Late Archaic sites and resemble Agate Basin points. Estimated to be 3,000 to 1,000 B.C. the Sedalia point may have been derived from the Nebo Hill points.

St. Louis City is one of the few American cities of the first class whose birth predates the Union. The site of this "settlement" was selected in December 1763 by a 14-year-old Frenchman named Chouteau employed by the firm of Maxent, Laclede and Company of New Orleans who had been granted the exclusive fur trade of the Missouri River and the Mississippi as far north as the River of St. Peters in 1762. News of the cession of the west bank of the Mississippi to Spain had not yet arrived before the expedition left New Orleans. And although the French residents of the newly-formed village were not aware of the fact, they were subjects of the King of Spain and remained so for 40 years until Napoleon conquered Spain and sold Louisiana to the United States in 1803.

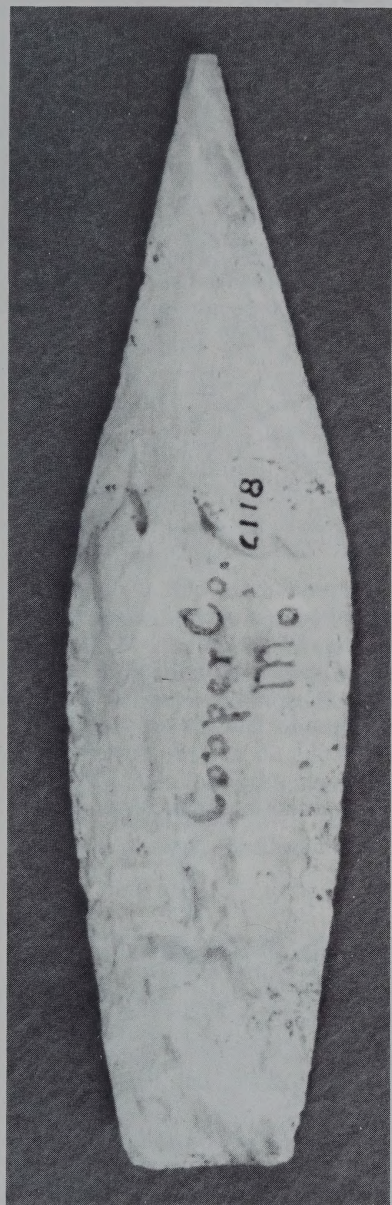
Prior to the arrival of the French, the Kaskaskia Indians had occupied a village on the north bank of the River Des Peres near its confluence with the Mississippi River between 1700 and 1703, at the southern most limits of St. Louis City. In prehistoric times, the City of St. Louis was one of the greatest centers of cultural development of the Village Farmer Tradition in all of North America during the Early Mississippian period. The "Great Mound Group" and village, where St. Louis now stands, were completely destroyed before any scientific investigation was possible. This mound group gave St. Louis the nick-name "Mound City."

One of more than 27 mounds, the Big Mound was located at the present site of Broadway and Mound Streets in St. Louis, north of the Arch. It was removed in 1869 by the North Missouri Railroad Company (now the Northern Pacific) and was used for fill for its roadbed. Big Mound was reported to be from 319 to 400 feet long by 158 to 200 feet wide by 34 to 50 feet in height, with measurements at the top of 158 feet by 11 feet east and west. Marine and river mussel shell disk beads, long-nosed-god copper ear ornaments, conch shell, woven cloth, arrowheads and a pulley type earspool came from Big Mound during its removal. Pottery was reported to have been removed by the wagon load. The poor records that were made make it impossible to determine the exact relationship with nearby Cahokia.

Many other mounds and groups of mounds in the immediate area were located upon almost every high point on the second terrace of the Mississippi within the city, but escaped the notice of later surveys because they had been already built upon. One of these Mississippian mounds has been preserved in O'Fallon Park. It supported a residence in the mid 1800s and is located northwest of the Great Mound Group site. A small group of mounds were also reported in 1877 to have been preserved in Forest Park, but were believed to have been destroyed during the construction of the 1904 World's Fair.

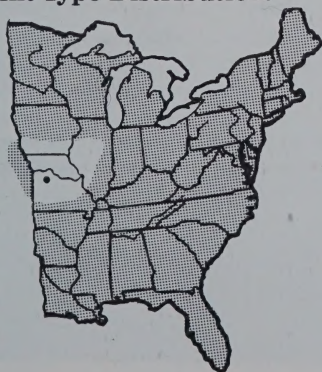
St. Louis County. Additional information about the Mississippian occupation of the area has come from outlying villages and satellites of the St. Louis mound group such as the one in Creve Coeur Lake Memorial Park (the largest natural lake in Missouri) and the Spanish Village site, both in west St. Louis County, and other sites throughout the county.

Artifacts from every cultural period common to the region and the central United States have been found within St. Louis County. The Missouri Archaeological Society has reported that St. Louis County has the largest number of fluted Paleo forms (60) reported anywhere in the State of Missouri, and would indicate a human occupation of the area dating back 12,000 to 14,000 years.



Sedalia point found in Cooper County, Missouri. It is made of Ozark chert and is 6 inches long. Collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri.

Sedalia Point Type Distribution:



Illinois

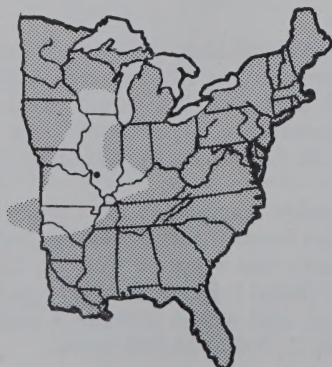


Cahokia point (A.D. 900-1350) found near Salem, Dent County, Missouri at a road construction site next to Spring Creek in August, 1987. Made of white chert, it is $1\frac{1}{16}$ inches by $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Found by, and collection of Ken Stratton, Salem, Missouri. Photo by Robert Lee.

Original oil painting created for use as background mural in exhibit gallery in new Interpretive Center at Cahokia Mounds State Historic and World Heritage Site near Collinsville, Illinois. The mural is a view of the city of Cahokia as it would have looked in 1100 A.D. from the top of twin Mounds across the plaza with Monks Mound and the horizon in the distance. Photo courtesy of Illinois Historic Preservation Agency. Painting by Lloyd K. Townsend.



Cahokia Point Type Distribution:



11. Cahokia Mounds World Heritage Site

This 2200 acre site, a few miles west of Collinsville, Illinois, across the river from St. Louis, Missouri, was first inhabited around A.D. 700 by Indians of the Late Woodland culture.

Around A.D. 850 to 900 the Mississippian culture emerged. These people developed an agricultural system and built towns and cities centered around important structures, characterized by flat-topped, rectangular mounds, or "platform mounds surmounted by temples, mortuary houses and the homes of the elite classes of society.

The City of Cahokia covered nearly six miles and had a population of tens of thousands living in extensive residential sections. At the time (A.D. 1200 to 1300) as many as 40,000 people may have lived here, a population more dense than any other place in America north of the Valley of Mexico.

From this busy and growing settlement in the fertile, alluvial valley known as the American Bottoms, it was possible for traders to take long canoe trips on the Mississippi River and its tributaries. Raw materials and goods reached Cahokia from the Gulf of Mexico, the Great Lakes, and the Appalachian and Rocky Mountains. This bears witness to an exchange of ideas with people of a widespread religion known as the Southern Cult. The Southern Cult reached its climax around A.D. 1250.

The largest Indian mound north of Mexico and the largest prehistoric earthen construction in the New World, Monks Mound was built in several stages. Its base covers over 14 acres and rises in four terraces to a height of 100 feet. Originally over 100 mounds were believed to have made up the complex, but the location of only 87 were ever recorded. Of these, about 65 are preserved in the historic site boundaries today. It is estimated that over 50 million cubic feet of earth was moved by the Indians for mound construction alone.

A gradual decline in population began around A.D. 1300 and by A.D. 1500 the site had been abandoned. Many theories exist as to the exact cause of the decline; depleted resources or a climatic change that may have affected food supplies causing the population to disperse into smaller communities are two of the theories. Other contributing factors could have been war, over population, a breakdown in trade, the destruction or demise of the ruling elite lineage, or social unrest. It is also possible that the city dwellers fell victim to diseases caused by unhealthy overcrowding and poor sanitation, probably tuberculosis or internal parasite infestations. (See article to follow for more information, on page 113.)

Located: from St. Louis, Missouri, drive 5 miles east on I-55-70 to Illinois 111 exit south to Collinsville Road—U.S. 40 (Business) then left $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles to entrance.

12. Dickson Mounds

The Dickson Mounds Museum is a branch of the Illinois State Museum. Designed to suggest the shape of a prehistoric mound, the Museum encloses the partial excavation of a Middle Mississippian burial mound begun in 1927 by Don F. Dickson, chiropractor and amateur archaeologist.

The skeletal material and accompanying furniture of 234 individuals remains in situ, presenting an unusual opportunity to study the Spoon River variant of the Mississippian Culture. The greatest value of the Dickson excavation may be that it affords all persons an equal opportunity to study the remains and arrive at their own conclusions.

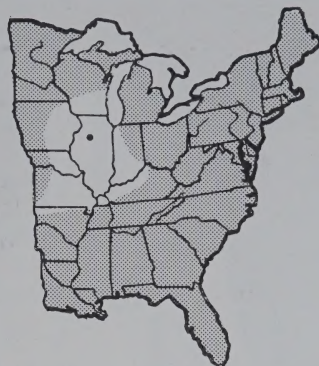
Early Woodland Indians lived in a village (1000 B.C.) within the museum grounds. This group has been called Black Sand because some of their burials were found on a sandy black layer of earth. The Black Sand people were among the earliest cultures to cultivate plants and to make pottery. These developments led to the Havana/Hopewell climax of the Woodland period in the region. Between 200 B.C. and A.D. 400 Middle Woodland people began to follow a new pattern of burying their important dead in a large mound, at Dickson Mounds, enclosed by a pentagonal earthen enclosure or wall 800 feet across.

About A.D. 1050 Cahokians, or Mississippian people moved in and settled at the nearby Eveland prehistoric village. The Mississippians started a cemetery in the form of a group of mounds, which kept growing as burials were added. More than a thousand skeletons have been found. Activity at Dickson Mounds ended about A.D. 1300 when something upset their relationship with the world around them.

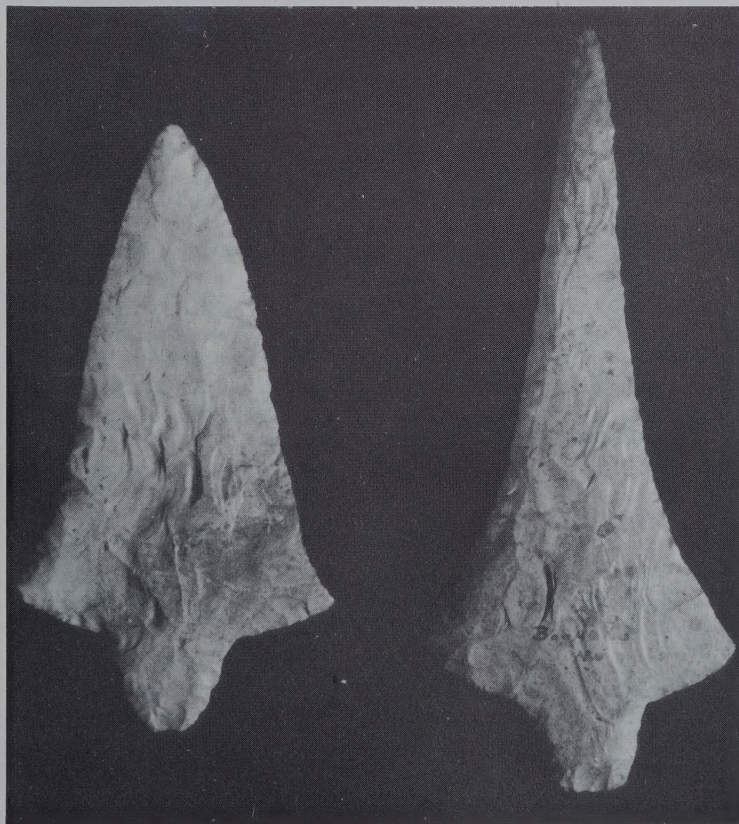
Open, free, daily. Closed major holidays. Gift shop, nearby camping.

Located: from Lewistown, Illinois, drive 3 miles east on U.S. 24, then 2 miles south on Illinois 78 to directional sign. Fulton County, Illinois.

Dickson Point Type Distribution:



Named for the Dickson Mounds Site uncovered by Don F. Dickson in 1927. Early Woodland 500 to 100 B.C.



Dickson points from Missouri; right, found in Boone County, Missouri. Private collection. Photo by Charlie Wagers.

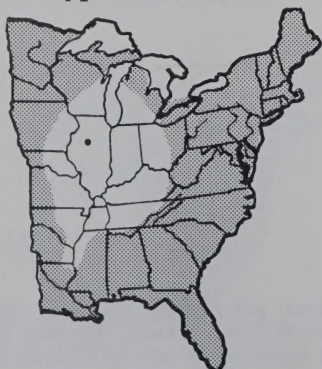


Dickson points found by Carol Jordan in southern Missouri near the Arkansas state line. The longest is approximately 5 inches long, and both points were found together. Collection of George O. Robertson, Festus, Missouri.

Fulton County, Illinois

One of the most fertile areas in the Midwest, Fulton County has long been known as having within its boundaries the greatest concentration of prehistoric archaeological sites in the state of Illinois. Three thousand mound and village sites have been recorded in the county and it is home to four point type sites. Besides the Dickson point, other point types include Matanzas, a Late Archaic point recovered within Horizon 6 (middle) at the Koster site, which is dated at 3700 to 3000 B.C. Matanzas were notched in a variety of ways including faint and deep notching, and they have straight and flared stems. The Matanzas was named by Patrick J. Munson after surveys of 3 sites in Fulton County along the Illinois River. Red Ochre points were named by Scully (1951) from types found in a Red Ochre mound in Fulton County. Carl Chapman (1975) indicates that Red Ochre points were named after Red Ochre sites in the Greater St. Louis area, with the type site for this Late Archaic (3000-1000 B.C.) artifact being located at Marquette Park site in Calhoun County, Illinois. The Late to Middle Woodland Steuben point (A.D. 100-500) has been named from types found at the Steuben site, in Fulton County, Illinois.

Steuben Point Type Distribution:





13. PERE MARQUETTE STATE PARK (PEER mar-KET)

Named for seventeenth-century French explorer and missionary, Father Jacques Marquette, 18 different sites have been located in this park. Paul F. Titterington recorded the Marquette Site, located in what was loosely described as the north end of the recently incorporated park in Jersey County, Illinois. Excavated by Walter Wadlow in 1939, Wadlow reported two extended burials laying parallel with one another, covered with limestone slabs. Recovered were 27 artifacts, 21 of which were Wadlow point types (3,000-1,000 B.C.), only one Etley type, two $\frac{3}{4}$ grooved and two full grooved axes. Two incised shell objects were described as "head ornaments" due to the fact that they were found on or near the skull of this Titterington Phase burial.

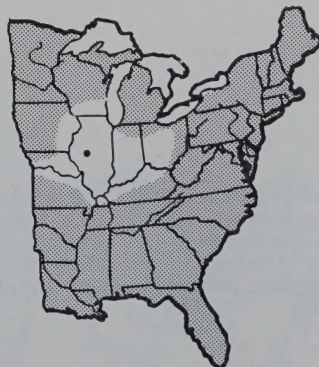
The Jersey Bluff (Patrick Phase) people also occupied this area of high bluffs overlooking the confluences of the Illinois, Mississippi, and Missouri Rivers. The Jersey Bluff people were a Late Woodland culture (A.D. 600 to 800) that preceded and appears to have co-existed with the Mississippi Culture. Over this period there was a continuous occupation with a gradual change or transition to the Mississippi Village Farmer Tradition. It is reflected in the pottery and houses of the Jersey Bluff people. Flexed and sometimes (less than 10%) cremated burials were either only earth covered, covered by stones, or had stones around, under or near the grave. The Steuben and Scallorn point types as well as grit and clay tempered cord marked pottery, discoids and plummets are found associated with Jersey Bluff sites. Also in the south end of the park is the Hartford Church Site, a red ochre burial discovered by John Watson in 1932.

Open, free, daily all year, a folder summarizing the prehistory of Indian occupation is available at the park headquarters. Picnic, camping, scenic lookouts, and access.

Located: from Alton, Illinois, drive 19 miles northwest via the Great River Road to Grafton, then 5 miles west on Illinois 100 to the park entrance.

Matanzas, Late Archaic (3,000-1,000 B.C.). Stream finds by Robert Wiedner in Cole Creek within the St. Charles city limits between the fall of 1989 and the spring of 1990. Mr. Wiedner says that the best time of year to hunt streams is in the fall after the moss and algae have died out. Walk upstream so as not to cloud the water and you may be as lucky.

Matanzas Point Type Distribution:



Wadlow**Point Type Distribution:**

Named after Walter Wadlow, the Wadlow point is a preform or unnotched Etley point often found in large caches with red orche associated with burials. Later Archaic, 3,000-1,000 B.C. Type Site—the Etley Site in Calhoun County, Illinois.



Incised shell artifact called a "head ornament" found by Walter Wadlow in 1939 in what is today Pere Marquette State Park. Illustration by Tim McLandsborough after Titterington.

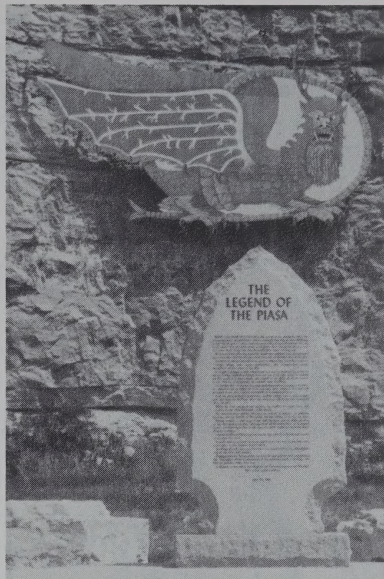
Wadlow blades (3,000-1,000 B.C.) and Etley points (2,000-500 B.C.) from St. Charles and St. Louis Counties, Missouri. Collection of Alan Banks, Bridgeton, Missouri. Photo by Alan Banks.



PIASA ROCK

The Legend of the Piasa has probably become as much a part of local folklore as it was a prehistoric Indian myth. Located west of Alton between the junctions of the Illinois and Missouri Rivers into the Mississippi, the Piasa Rock was first referred to as "hideous monsters" by Father Jacques Marquette during the Joliet and Marquette expedition of 1675, and it is one of the earliest records of the St. Louis area. In Illini Piasau (Pi-as-sau), or Piasa, means "the bird which devours men" or "bird of the evil spirit." John Russell (1836) refers to the hero chief of the Illinois as Ouatoga in an 1841 account in *The Valley of the Mississippi Illustrated*. J. C. Wild calls him Wassatogo. Marquette stated that even the bravest Indians dare not look at the image. Later 1800s accounts state that none of the aboriginal inhabitants would pass the rock without discharging arrows or rifles at the figures, a practice that was reported to have created innumerable marks of bullets and other missiles. The whole of the face of the limestone was quarried away in 1846-47 and today the original site is covered by the Great River Road. The first reconstruction of the Piasas was promoted by Mr. McAdams of Alton, Illinois, and the "new image" was drawn by Wm. Dennis in 1825. Repainted through the past 165 years, using the previous interpretation as a guide, the Piasa has evolved and no doubt changed in appearance. The current painting and marker is located between Alton and Elsah, Illinois, on the Great River Road near the Madison and Jersey County lines.

Open, daily, parking, scenic view.



Piasa Rock today—1990.

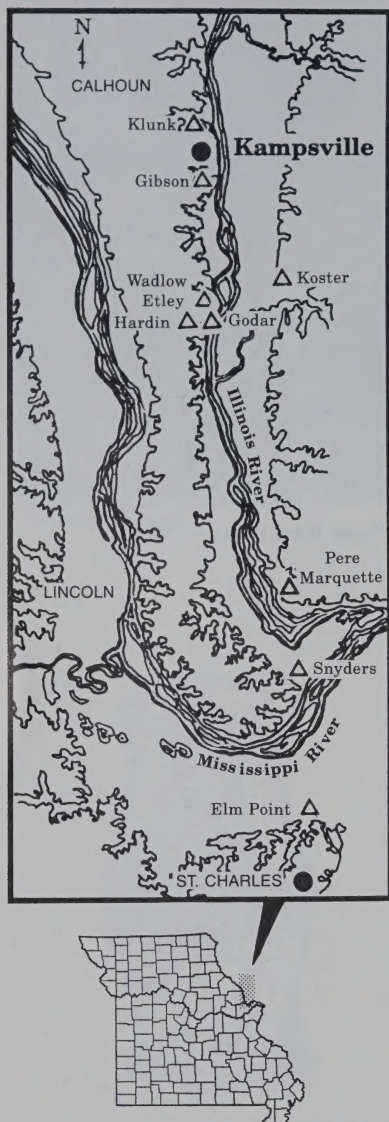


Earliest known illustration of Piasa Rock published in 1839 by Arenz & Co., Dusseldorf, Germany with the painted petroglyph image enhanced by Tim McLandsborough after Mallery (1893). This overhanging rock shelter rose to a height of nearly 100 feet with a receding base of broken and shelving rock that extended thirty feet to the Mississippi River. The sketch of the original figure was said to have been very rough and "drawn with red paint and afterwards rubbed over and polished with lime, or some other white substance" on a smooth even surface 50 by 40 feet. Immediately to the right was another figure so obliterated by time, erosion and the vandalism of visitors that it was difficult to make out its outline by the early 1800s. "The figure which remains entire is about eight feet long and five feet in height, to the tip of the wing, which is thrown over the back."



14. Kampsville Archaeological Center

POINT TYPE SITES:

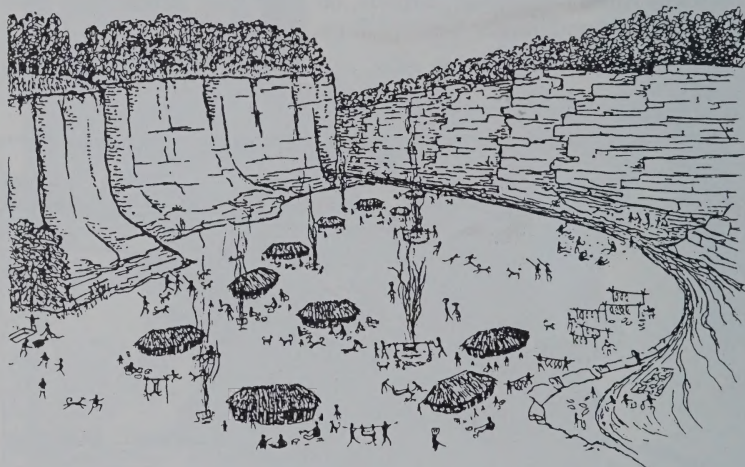


Little known point types of the Helton Phase discovered at Koster by Stuart Struever (in order of discovery).

The newly opened (1989) Kampsville Archaeological Museum, one of more than 30 buildings in the center's complex, displays many of the artifacts excavated from the famous Koster Site, as well as materials from other nearby sites in the Illinois River Valley area. More than 2,500 sites are known within a 60 minute drive of Kampsville. The Center has sophisticated research facilities for professional archaeologists, an archaeological library, and workshops for teachers. Special tours tailored to the special interests of any group can be arranged at any time of the year. Information about tours and fees can be obtained from Special Tours, 1911 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Illinois 60201, (312) 492-5300. A catalog that gives detailed information about field schools for various age groups, educational programs, and American craft workshops is available from The Center for American Archaeology, P.O. Box 1499, Evanston, Illinois 60204. The "flotation process" was pioneered by archaeologists at the Kampsville Center.

Museum open May 1-October 31, Tuesday-Sunday, 10 a.m.-12:00 and 1-5 p.m., closed national holidays. Call (618) 653-4316 for information.

Located: in Kampsville, Illinois, 60 miles north of St. Louis on Illinois 100, north of Pere Marquette State Park (see 13).



Karnak (stemmed and unstemmed), were named for the town of Karnak, Pulaski County, Illinois, after examples found in the Cache River Valley. A Late Archaic point type of the Helton and French Lick phases (3,700-3,000 B.C.), Karnak points overlapped the distribution of Sedalia and Nebo Hill points, and were found in Horizon 6 at Koster.

Helton Points and the Helton Phase are named in honor of Harlin Helton, a neighbor of Theodore Koster, from Greene County, Illinois. They are similar to, but not the same as, Matanzas.

Apple Blossom points were named for the Apple Blossom Tavern, Calhoun County, Illinois. Some of the 21 specimens of Apple Blossom points excavated at Koster resemble Bottleneck or Table Rock point types. These Late Archaic phase points were probably derived from Matanzas.

Brannon. These points are named for J. Brannon, Greene County, Illinois. The Brannon side-notched point is similar to the later Godar point, yet smaller with a different blade shape. They are Middle Archaic.

Each of these types exhibits a range of variation in notching and blade styles, method of manufacture, resharpening and dimensions that are comparable to other point types of similar definition. Please refer to: "KOSTER An Artifact Analysis of Two Archaic Phases in West Central Illinois," by Thomas Genn Cook (1976) for full descriptions, comparisons and illustrations.

15. Fort de Chartres State Park (Shar' tra)

During the earliest period of European contact and settlement in the St. Louis area the first Fort de Chartres was built of wood, in 1719 by the French about 20 miles north of St. Genevieve, Missouri, on the east bank of the Mississippi River in what is now the State of Illinois.

For 50 years before this, French voyageurs had been exploring the region, looking for furs and precious metals, trading with the Kaskaskia Indians, and seeking a western route to the Pacific Ocean. Jesuit Missionaries came to Christianize the Kaskaskia. Fort de Chartres was rebuilt again of wood, ½ mile north of the first site in 1732. This second wooden structure also became virtually useless because of rotting.

With impending signs of war with England the French began the third fort, of stone this time, in 1753 near the first location. While the French had lost the French and Indian Wars in 1763, the British occupation of Fort de Chartres was delayed 2 years because of trouble with the Ottawa Chief Pontiac. The British renamed the fort, Fort Cavendish. After a severe flood in 1772, Fort Cavendish, Chartres was abandoned, having never come under attack. Following the fort's abandonment, local citizens came and gradually dismantled the walls and buildings for building stone and timber. Much of the fort has been reconstructed and will eventually be completely restored.

Fort de Chartres is located within 25 miles of 5 important archaeological sites of interest. The Guebert Site (1719 to 1833), located near Kaskaskia in Randolph County, Illinois, the only part of the State of Illinois west of the Mississippi River, was inhabited by the Historic Kaskaskia Indians. Modoc Rock Shelter north of Prairie du Rocher and the Fort Kaskaskia Historic site are both in Illinois. The Mississippian sites at the Saline Spring north of the Saline River near St. Mary's, Missouri, and the Common Field Mound and village are both south of St. Genevieve, Missouri, and are all closed to the public.

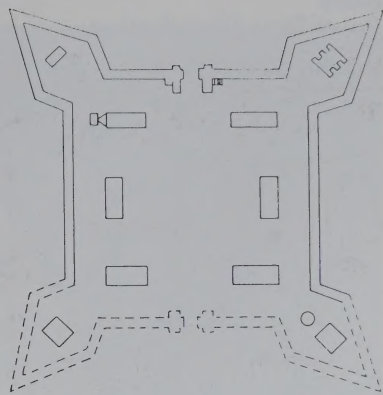
Open daily except certain holidays, 8:00 a.m. to dusk. Annual spring Fort de Chartres Rendezvous and Reenactment is usually held the third weekend of May.

Located: from St. Louis drive east on I 55-70 to Illinois 3, south approximately 35 miles to Ruma, Illinois, Junction of Illinois 155. Then west on Illinois 155 seven miles to Prairie du Rocher, continuing to park entrance four miles west.

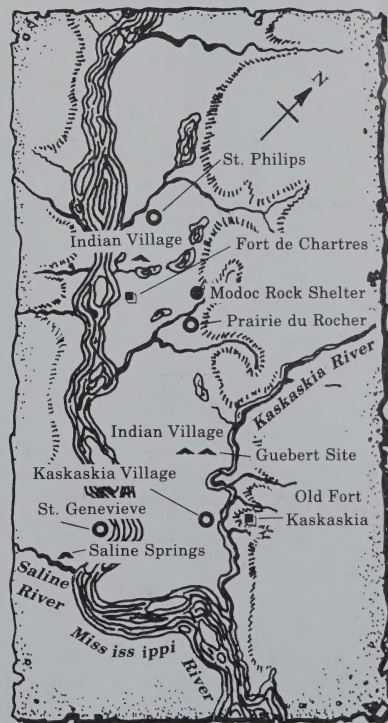
Modoc Rock Shelter

A stratified site located under the bluffs northeast of Prairie du Rocher, Illinois, was first reported by members of the Amateur Archaeologist Club, who brought this important site to the attention of the professional community. The shelter was formed when the Mississippi River, carrying great torrents of water from the melting ice of the Pleistocene glaciers, ate into the base of a high sandstone bluff on the Illinois side, south of St. Louis. The resulting overhang left a protected area 25 feet deep by 300 feet long. Modoc Rock Shelter has one of the longest records of human existence in North America, from the earliest Paleo hunters to Woodland hunters and gatherers. Sheltered from the rain, layer upon layer of human history piled up to a depth of 27 feet over 10,000 years, Modoc has become the standard of prehistoric chronological sequence and cultural artifact assemblages for the central United States.

Named for the nearby town of Modoc, Illinois, Modoc Rock Shelter is closed to the public. Some of the materials found at the Modoc Rock Shelter are on display at the Illinois State Museum in Springfield.

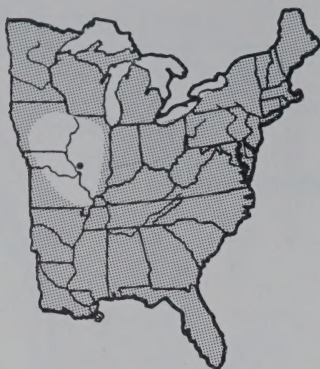


Plan of the third Fort de Chartres constructed of stone.



This rich fertile valley near the junction of the Mississippi and Kaskaskia Rivers has attracted and been home to man for over 10,000 years. Map drawn after "A plan of the several villages in the Illinois country, with part of the River Mississippi & c." 1771 by The Hutchins, published in 1778.

**Etley
Point Type Distribution:**



Late Archaic, 2,000 to 500 B.C., located on the Oettle farm on the Mississippi in Calhoun County, Illinois.

**Listing of Important Sites in Illinois,
by County, Closed to the Public**

Calhoun County, Illinois:

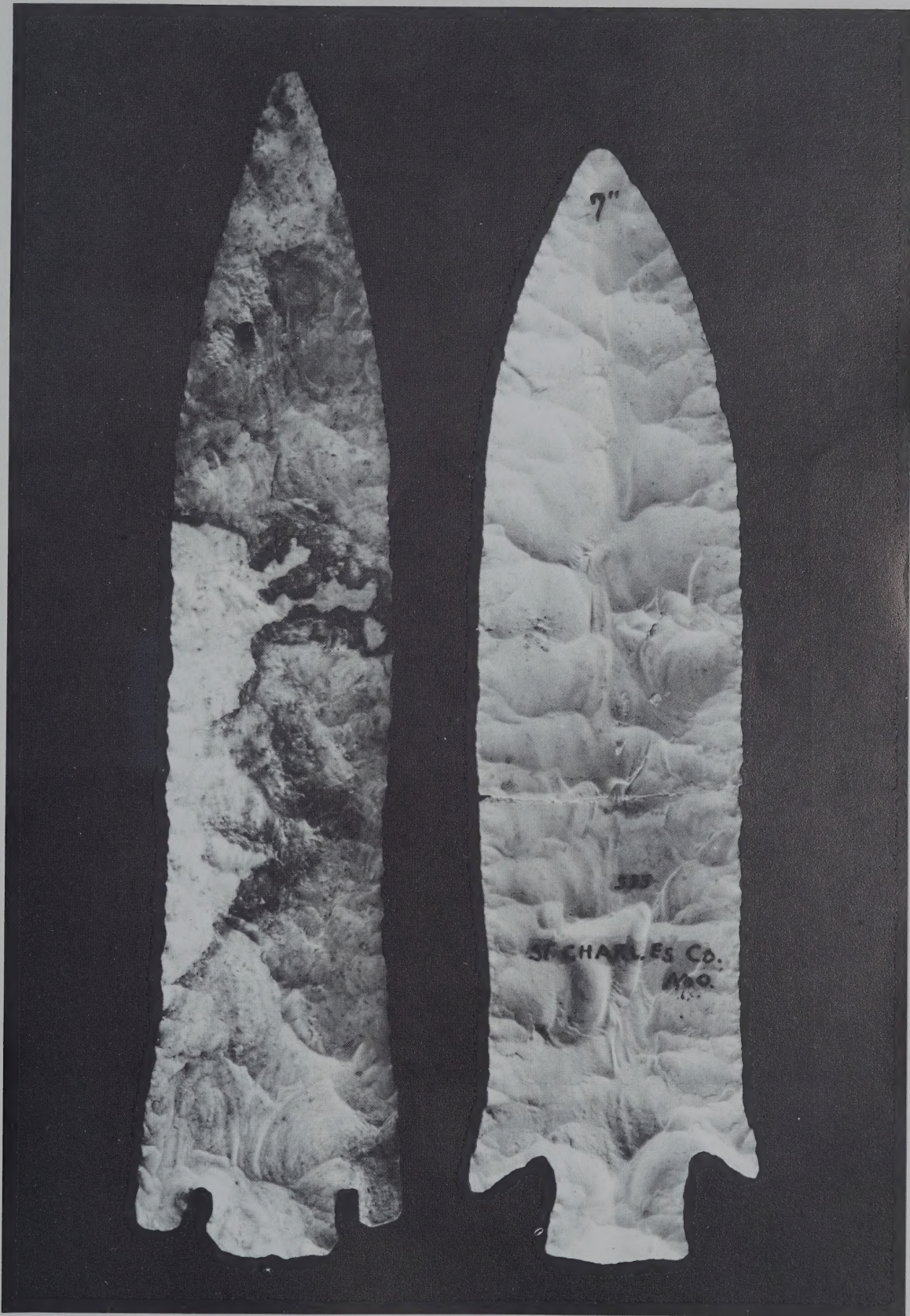
Etley Site: P. F. Titterington stated that the Etley site consisted of 2 limestone slab covered mounds, each $50 \times 20 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Nine groups of 3 to 6 extended interments were "placed in a radial formation, with the heads placed toward the center under a large slab supported by limestone blocks." Besides being the type site for the Etley Point, the Etley site is also the point type site for the Wadlow point, considered the "blank" or preform of Etleys. Seventy-five Wadlow points were found here June, 1942 by Walter Wadlow.

Godar Site: The Godar site located on a low terrace at the foot of the western bluffs of the Illinois Valley north of Hardin, Illinois, was named after the site owner, Al Godar. Perino notes that neither Matanzas nor Karnak points (from the Godar Cluster) were recovered from any of these mortuary components of the Helton phase, and that the Godar type was the only type considered for grave goods. The Godar Drilled or "coffin" type plummet is also named after this Calhoun County site just east of the Etley site a short distance. The Godar Drilled plummet is the earliest of plummet forms. Both artifacts are considered Red Ochre, Late Archaic—2,500 to 1,500 B.C.

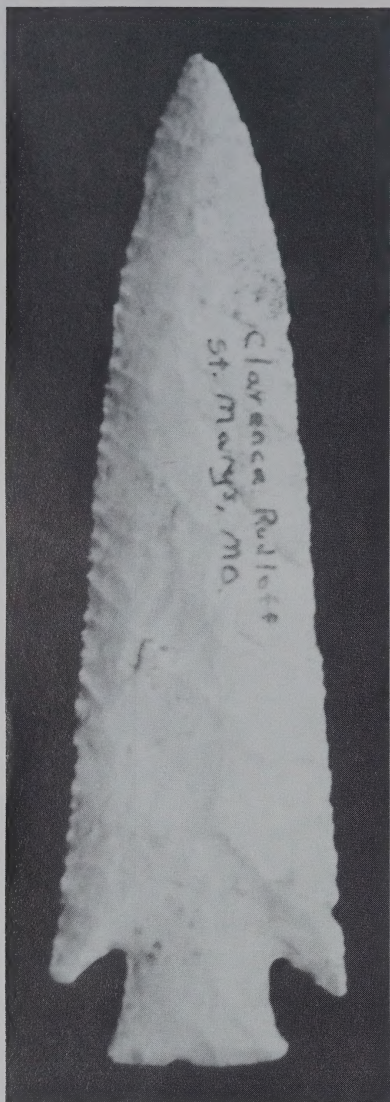


Drilled and undrilled Godar or "coffin" type plummetts found in St. Charles County, Missouri. Harlan Soenker collection. Late Archaic, 2,500 to 1,500 B.C.

Hardin: The Hardin or Hardin Barbed point owes its name origins to the Godar Site and was named after Hardin, Illinois. The Hardin point type is estimated to be of the Dalton to Early Archaic periods or 8,000 - 5,000 B.C. It is believed to be derived from Scottsbluff knapping tradition.



Etley points, left from Livingston County, Missouri, right from St. Charles County, Missouri. Shown actual size. Collection of Floyd Ritter, Collinsville, Illinois. Photo by Pete Bostrom.

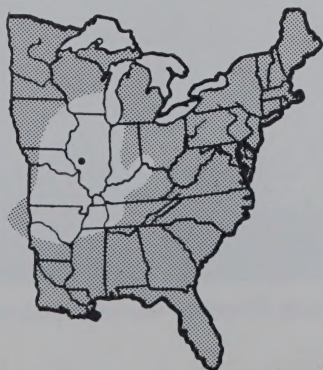


Hardin point found by Clarence Rudloff near St. Mary's, Ste. Genevieve County, Missouri. It is 5¼ inches long. Collection of George O. Robertson, Festus, Missouri.

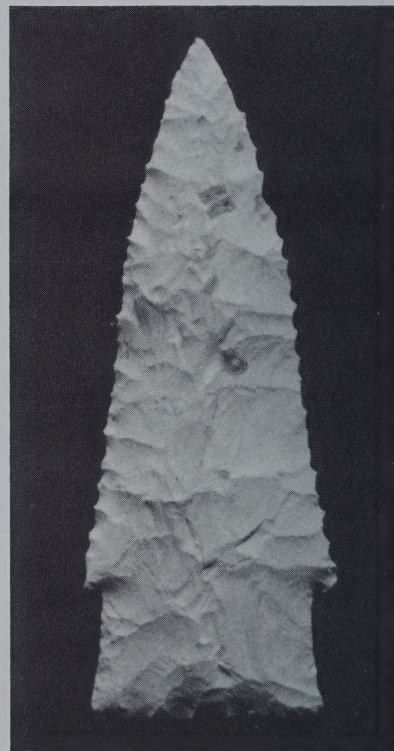
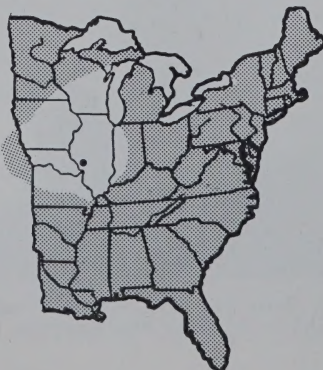


Godar—2,500 to 1,500 B.C., found by Harlan Soenker in St. Charles, St. Charles County, Missouri. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.

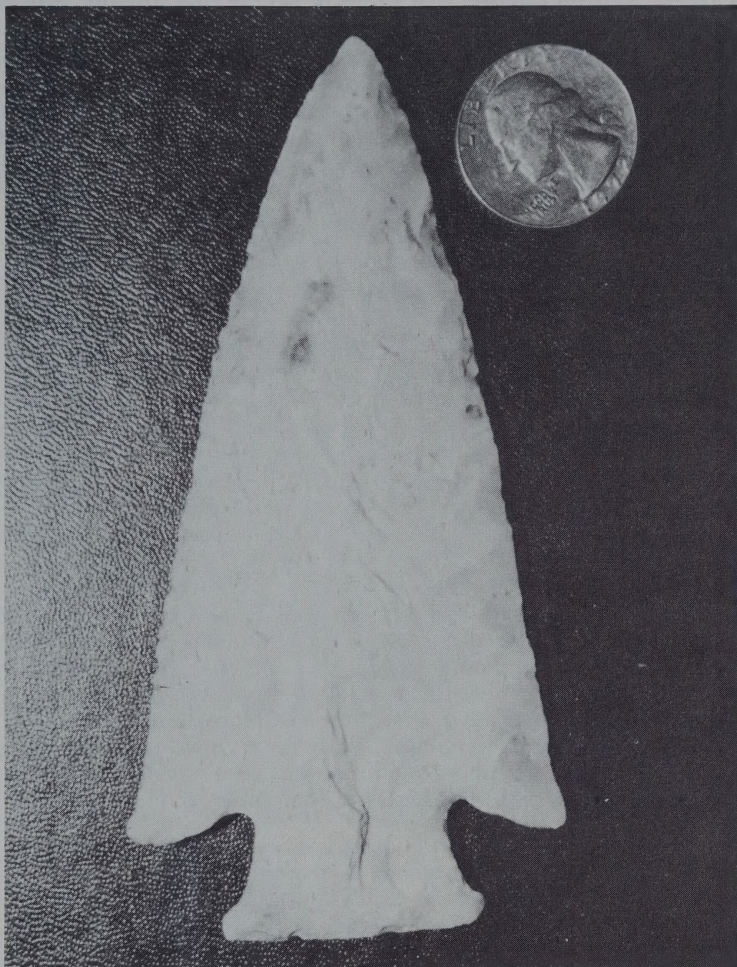
Hardin Point Type Distribution:



Godar Point Type Distribution:



This Hardin Barb found by Mark Birdsong on the surface, is from St. Louis County, Missouri. Its base and stem have been ground up to the start of the serrated blade and it displays many fossil inclusions throughout the point. Early Archaic (8,000-5,500 B.C.). Collection of Mark Birdsong, St. Louis, Missouri. Photo by J. Mark Heil.



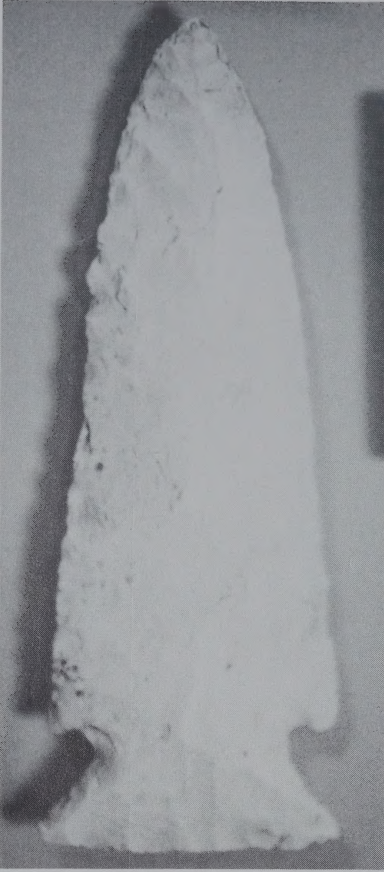
Hardin (8,000-5,500 B.C.) found by Don Nothdurft in Stoddard County, Missouri in 1987. 4½ inches long by 2¼ inches wide.. Collection of Raymond V. Boren, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.



Extremely thin Etley found in St. Charles County, Missouri by Bob Rampani in the fall of 1979 on a site now covered by a highway. Collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri. It is made of white chert and is 4⅝ inches long.



Hardin point found by Gerald Riney near Troy, Lincoln County, Missouri. It is 3¾ inches long. Collection of George O., Robertson, Festus, Missouri.



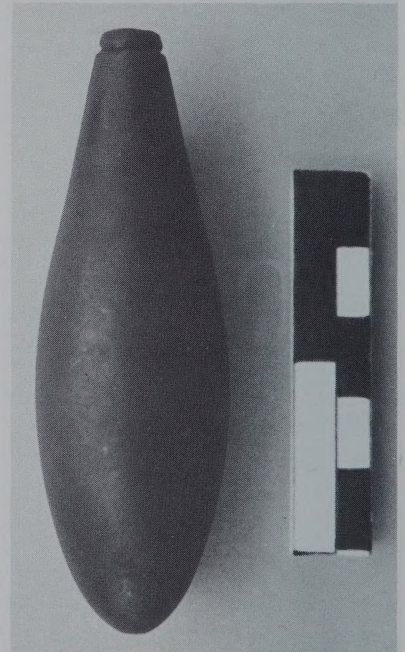
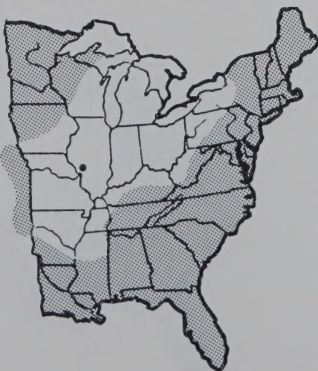
Gibson, a rare Middle Woodland point (50 B.C.-A.D. 250) found in 1990 by Robert Wiedner in St. Charles County, Missouri, within the O'Fallon city limits. Collection of Robert Wiedner, St. Charles, Missouri.

Gibson Mound Group, just south of Kampsville, Illinois, was a Middle and Late Woodland mortuary complex built upon an Archaic mound (3000 years older), excavated in 1969. The Gibson point type derives its name from Mound 4 of this site and is among the most uncommon of Middle Woodland point types—50 B.C. to A.D. 250. The Gibson, Klunk and Knight (near Mozier, Illinois) Sites in Calhoun County have all produced many outstanding platform and Hopewellian effigy pipes and human figurines.

Klunk Mound Group, located north of Kampsville, the Pete Klunk Mound Group dates back to 2,500 B.C. (Late Archaic) through the Middle Woodland. The exact context of the Gilcrease Grooved plummet type was discovered in the summer of 1960 by the Thomas Gilcrease Foundation under the direction of Gregory Perino beneath Klunk Mound 7. Mound 7 was a Late Archaic primary structure covered by a later Hopewell feature. Fourteen plummets of the same type (Gilcrease Grooved) were found in 4 of the 7 Late Archaic/Early Woodland circular and rectangular crematory basins, along with pearl, conch shell, and rolled copper beads; and 8 inch copper tube; and fishhooks made from copper and conch shell. The Gilcrease Grooved plummet is believed to have followed the Godard Drilled type.

Snyders Village Site was occupied by Archaic, Hopewell, and Late Woodland peoples. The Snyders Corner Notched point began being replaced by Steuben points around A.D. 200. Also named after the Snyders family farm near the Mississippi River in Calhoun County, Illinois, was the Snyders Grooved plummet. More than 200 hematite plummets of this type were found, with other types appearing sparingly. The Snyders Grooved plummet may also have a continuous existence from early to late times in the history of plummets.

Snyders Point Type Distribution:



Gilcrease Grooved Plummet found by Harlan Soenker in St. Charles County, Missouri. Collection of Harlan Soenker, St. Charles, Missouri. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.

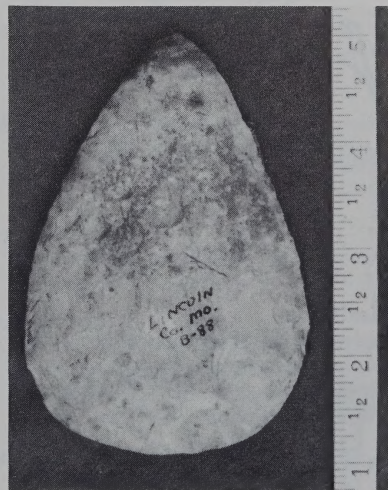
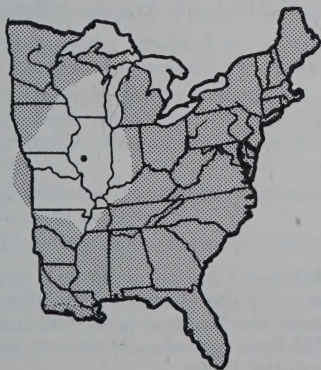


Clinton County, Illinois, is the home type site of the North Point, the "blank" or unnotched preform of the Snyders point. Named after the North Site, North points are found in groups or caches, either with burials, in house floors or hidden near villages with a distribution similar to Snyders.

Two Snyders points found south of Herman, Montgomery County, Missouri by Robert Wiedner, St. Charles, Missouri. (The point on the left is pictured on the back cover.) Photo by Tim McLandsborough.

Brown County, Illinois. About 10 miles east of Versailles, Illinois is the Hemphill Site, a badly potted mound group. Probing of these mounds began as early as 1898. Diagnostic of the Late Archaic and Early Woodland, 2,000 to 500 B.C., the Hemphill point type, though larger and better made, has essentially the same attributes of those described for Osceola forms. The Hemphill type has an association with the Old Copper Culture, but more primarily the Red Ochre Culture with a center of distribution in the Greater St. Louis and lower Illinois Valley area.

Hemphill Point Type Distribution:



North Point found in Lincoln County, Missouri. It measures $3\frac{7}{8}$ inches long. This large Hopewell point, named after the North site in Clinton County, Illinois, was the heat treated preform for Snyders points. Collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri.

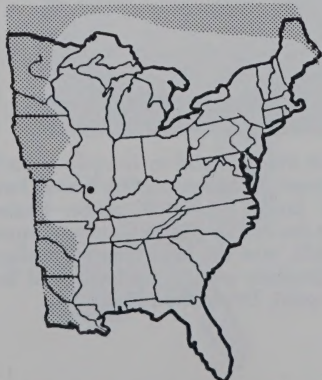


Snyders Grooved Plummets. The originals of this type were found with burials in 1960 at the Snyders Site. Middle Woodland, 500 B.C. to A.D. 500. Collection of Harlan Soenker, St. Charles. Photos by Tim McLandsborough.



Petroglyphs at Fountain Bluff.

Madison Point Type Distribution:



Jackson County, Illinois. East of the village of Gorman, Fountain Bluff petroglyph site is near the border of the Shawnee National Forest. Reported by Irvin Peithman (1955), this Indian rock art site is located on the west face of a most interesting geographic features of a limestone plateau, covered on the top with trees, surrounded by the flood plains of the Mississippi. It is about 200 yards north of a large spring known as the "Fountain" from which the Bluff gets its name.

Pike County, Illinois, is home to the Stilwell point found at the Stilwell II Site. According to Perino these Early Archaic (7,000-5,000 B.C.) "Kirk-like" points are not found in any concentration anywhere, but are represented in northeastern Missouri, central and western Illinois and in parts of Indiana.

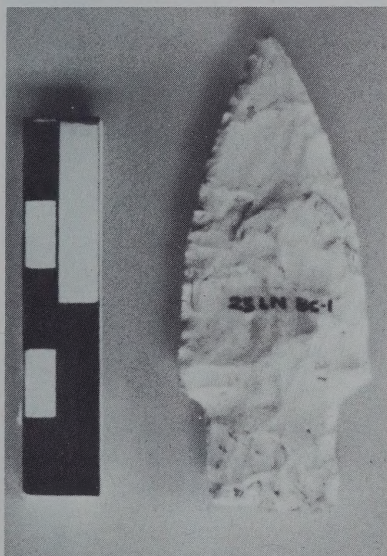
Madison and St. Clair Counties, Illinois. Besides boasting the presence of Cahokia Mounds and many satellite villages and mound groups of the Mississippian culture, Madison County is also the site of origin for the Kramer point. Kramers are associated with Early Woodland Thick pottery of the Red Ochre group. Carbon dates from a number of sites, including Klunk Mound 6, average between 1000 and 500 B.C.

Madison points are basically an un-notched Cahokia point and could possibly be considered a preform of it. Named for Madison County, Illinois, after specimens found at Cahokia Mounds, the Madison point was made from A.D. 900 to early historic times. Madison arrowheads were in common use by the Kaskaskia tribe well into the 1700s.

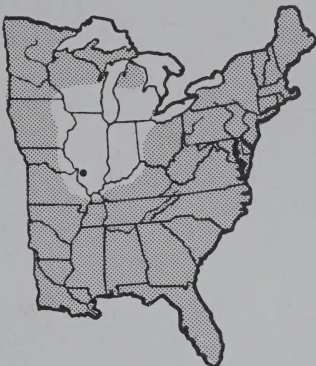
Union County, Illinois, is famous for the raw material used for Cahokian homes which came from the area along Mill Creek, near the town of Mill Creek in southern Illinois. There in a deposit of soft clay, Mississippians found flint nodules of gray/green color which were somewhat flat. This shape easily lent itself to the making of large, oval hoe and spade blades, which could be attached to wooden handles.

Evidence of shafts 30 feet deep, some with side corridors at the bottom, were dug to get at the Mill Creek nodules which were traded up to Cahokia Mounds and other Mississippian sites throughout the Midwest.

The Trail of Tears crossed the southern portion of Union County, with a fork in the Trail that dropped down into Alexander County, Illinois, before crossing the Mississippi into Missouri.



**Kramer
Point Type Distribution:**



Kramer, Early Woodland (1000-500 B.C.) found in Lincoln County, Missouri by Tim McLandsborough, St. Charles, Missouri.

Notice to Contributors

Please send all materials to the Editor-in-Chief, whose address may be found on inside front cover. In submitting material, keep the following in mind:

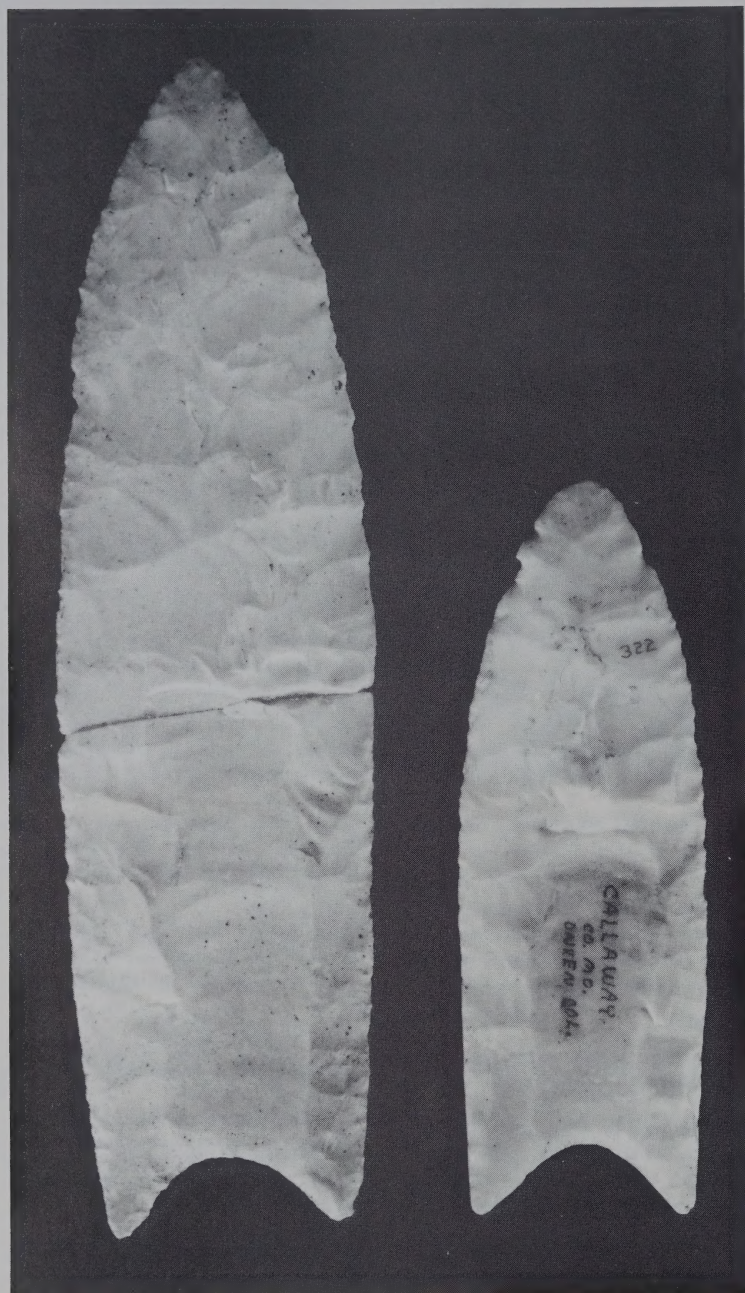
1. Articles should be typewritten and double-spaced on standard 8½" × 11" paper, with margins of at least one inch. The author's name and address should appear below the title.
2. When quotations, statistics, or other data are borrowed, be sure to credit the source in a footnote and bibliography entry. If you are unsure of proper form, see examples in articles in back issues of the journal.
3. Do not submit snapshots or color or Polaroid pictures. Always send clear black and white glossy photographs.
4. Be sure to write a caption for each photograph, including such information as type, size (unnecessary if a scale appears in photograph), provenience, names of finder and/or owner, date found, etc.
5. Photographs retained for use cannot be returned, for we often have to cut them for printing purposes.
6. Photograph spears, knives, etc., with points up; axes, celts, spades and hoes, bits down; gorgets, horizontally; pendants and plummets, vertically with hole or groove showing; bannerstones with drilling vertical.
7. All manuscripts and photographs become the property of *CSAJ* when they are received.
8. All articles are subject to editing by the editorial staff.

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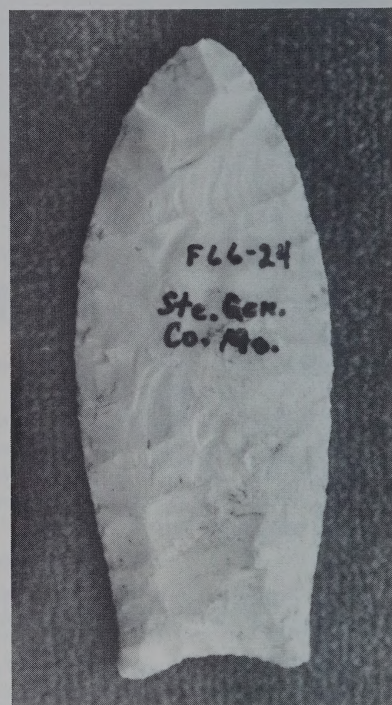
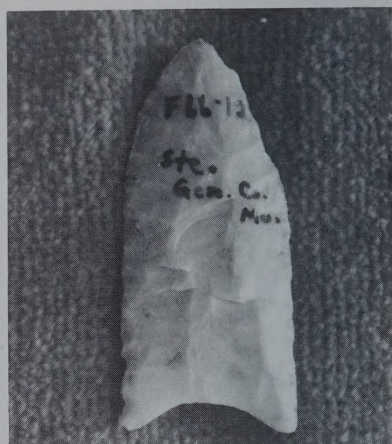
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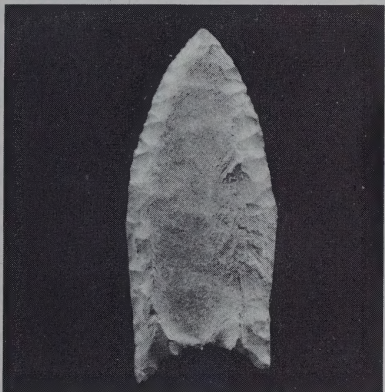
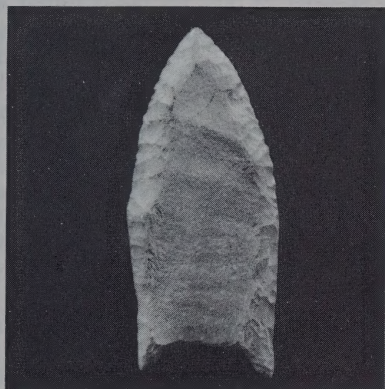
Paleo Period (12,000 BC - 8,000 BC)



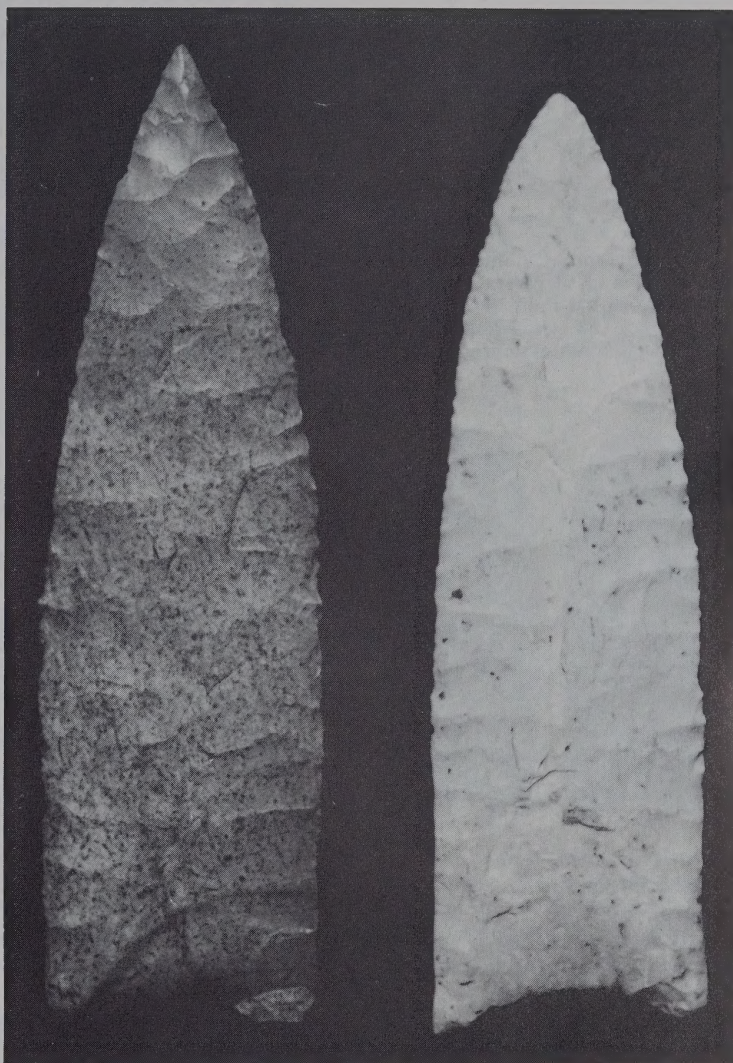
Clovis points, left from Montgomery County, Missouri, right from Callaway County, Missouri. Shown actual size. Collection of Floyd Ritter, Collinsville, Illinois. Photo by Pete Bostrom.



Clovis points found by the late Earl Byington along the Terre Bleue Creek in western St. Genevieve County, Missouri, approximately 9 miles north of Farmington. They are $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long (top) and 2 inches long (bottom). Collection of Jeff Cook, Farmington, Missouri.



Folsom (Paleo—9,000-8,000 B.C.) found in Holt County, near the town of Oregon, Missouri by a farmer. The location is in the extreme northwestern corner of the state within 10 miles of the Nebraska and Kansas borders. Both sides of this very rare Missouri find are shown. It is made of a heavily patinated, dark greenish/brown opaque chert and measures $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches long by $\frac{13}{16}$ inches wide. Collection of, and photos by, Peter Bostrom, Troy, Illinois.



Plainview points (Late Paleo, 8,000 B.C.) found in Boone County, Missouri. While Missouri is in the center of this point type's area of distribution, it is a very rare find. Plainview points have been described as "unfluted fluted" and appear to be a transitional type that was in use within and between Clovis and Dalton types. The largest point is speckled orange and the smaller one is cream in color. Shown actual size. Collection of Charlie Shewey, Kansas City, Missouri.

Clovis point found along the edge of the Mississippi River near St. Louis City. This fluted Paleo point is 6 CM. long by 2.5 CM. wide and weighs 14 grams. Collection of Joyce Payer.



Length: 6 centimeters

Width: 2.5 centimeters

Weight: 14 grams

Construction: Yellow chert with much patina giving it a gray color.

Age: Approx. 12,000 BC

It is very easy, I assure you; at least, it was for me. I found a Clovis point on my first point hunt. As a matter of fact, the Clovis was the first point of any kind that I found. I have been an avid student of Indian culture for years, but had never hunted for points until my husband, a rock and fossil hound, brought home three pottery shards he found by the Chain of Rocks Bridge near St. Louis. I recognized them immediately and urged him to forsake his rocks and to search for shards and points and Indian artifacts. This was in the last week of July, 1988, and I couldn't go with him until the first week of August. During the next week, Jack found around twenty pottery shards and several broken points, plus one whole Middle Woodland point.

Finally, on the first Monday of August, I was walking the beach next to the Mississippi. After an hour of trudging through soft sand, I was getting tired and discouraged. Suddenly, a flash of reflected light caught my eye. There atop a sand dune, almost entirely exposed, was my Paleo (fluted) Clovis! It was two and a half inches long and steel gray. It was highly polished from centuries in the sand. The wind was blowing the sand this day, and I realized if I had been an hour later, it would have been reburied for possibly another 12,000 years.

Two weeks later I was sitting in the office of Dr. Mike Fuller, an archaeologist on the staff of the St. Louis Community College at Florissant Valley. A smile spread across his face as he looked at the point. He said that we had brightened his day by bringing in a Paleo Clovis. I was ecstatic! What I had suspected was confirmed! He congratulated me on my find and asked if he could measure, photograph and log it in his record file. Of course, I consented.

I must admit that I have not found any more Clovis points on my subsequent hunts. According to Dr. Chapman's book on Missouri archaeology, there have only been approximately sixty reported Clovis points found in Missouri.

An interesting point regarding my Clovis was the impact fracture noted by Dr. Fuller. This fracture indicated it was used during a hunt. We have since found interesting bone and tooth fragments we have had examined and found to be from camel, horse and mastodon. I wonder what was hunted with my point and if the hunters were successful.

Clovis points, one found on the west side of the Mississippi River in Pike County, Missouri (left), and the other found on the east side in Pike County, Illinois (right). The longest Clovis is made of gray chert and the other is made of white chert. Collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri.



Mastodon State Park

Information and photo provided by Larry Grantham, Archaeologist, Missouri Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources.

Mastodon State Park contains one of the most important archaeological sites in Missouri—the site where archaeologists first discovered a man-made weapon with the bones of American mastodons. This was the first solid evidence of the coexistence of men and mastodons in eastern North America.

At the end of the ice age that occurred from 35,000 to 10,000 years ago, the glaciers to the north were slowly melting as the earth warmed, sending streams of meltwater southward. Animals such as giant ground sloths, peccaries, and hairy, elephant-like mastodons roamed what is now Missouri. Early American Indians also had reached present-day Missouri by at least 12,000 years ago. For a brief period at the end of the ice age, the lives of man and mastodon intertwined.

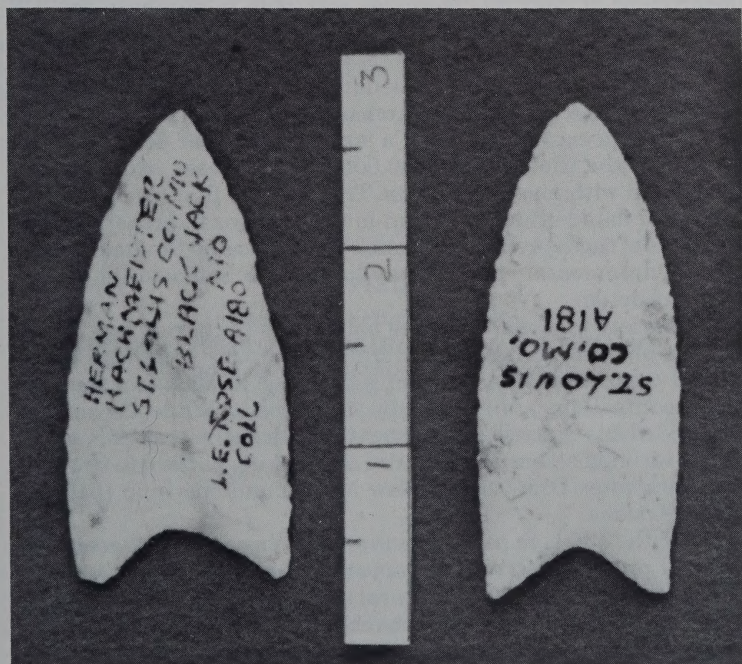
Bones of mastodons and other now-extinct animals were first found in the early 1800s in what is now known as the Kimmswick Bone Bed. Excavations in 1839 and the early 1900s revealed a great many well-preserved bones and fossils. The area became known as one of the most extensive Pleistocene bone beds in the country and attracted archaeological and paleontological interest worldwide. Excavations were conducted by Albert C. Koch in 1839, C. W. Beehler in 1900-01, W. H. Holmes and Gerard Fowke in 1901-02, and by Robert McCormick Adams in 1953.

Archaeologists theorize that the area was once swampy and contained mineral springs. Large mammals that came to the spring may have become trapped in the mud, which helped preserve their bones. Other bones may have been washed in by streams.

Bones from more than 60 mastodons reportedly were taken from the pit. One large mastodon skeleton excavated here is on exhibit at the British Museum of Natural History in London. Unfortunately, many of the mastodon bones and tusks were given away, sold, taken by relic hunters, or destroyed by later limestone-quarrying operations.



This Clovis point is the first solid evidence of the coexistence of Paleo man and mastodons in eastern North America.



Clovis points found in St. Louis County, Missouri. Left, found by Bob Rampani on the Hank Branneky farm in Bridgeton in 1960. Right, found by Lloyd Rose on the Herman Hackmeister farm in Black Jack many years ago. Both of these sites no longer exist due to modern development. Collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri.

The 1979 excavation at Mastodon State Park conducted by Illinois State Museum on behalf of the Missouri Department of Resources. This park contains one of the most important archaeological sites in Missouri, the site where man-made artifacts were discovered with the bones of American mastodons which date to about 12,000 years ago. Photo courtesy of State of Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation.



Four local women led the committee.

In 1970, citizens in the Jefferson County area became concerned about losing this important part of history. A movement to save the site was organized by the Mastodon Park Committee, which was led by four local women. Through the efforts of the committee, local legislators, private individuals and corporations, and local schoolchildren, and with the help of a federal grant, the Missouri Department of Natural Resources was able to purchase the 418 acres containing the bone bed in 1976. The site became Mastodon State Park.

In 1979, the Illinois State Museum began excavations at the park on behalf of the department. Archaeological history was made at the site when excavators found a large, stone spear point made by hunters of the Clovis period (10,000 - 14,000 years ago) in direct association with mastodon bones. This was the first time archaeologists had found evidence of man-made weapons interspersed with the bones of these prehistoric giants. This indicated that man, along with environmental change, may have contributed to the mastodon's extinction.

The variety of stone tools, the abundance of chert waste flakes, and the presence of broken and unfinished tools is indicative of a limited occupation site. There appears to be at least two separate Clovis occupations represented by the deposits. While the site has not yielded any material for radiocarbon assay, the projectile points show a striking resemblance in size and flaking pattern to two from the Blackwater Draw site in New Mexico and one from the Naco site in Arizona.

First Clovis found in direct association with mastodon bones.

Today, the 425-acre park preserves this important archaeological site and provides recreational opportunities for visitors. A visitor center tells the natural and cultural story of the area, while a picnic area and several trails offer chances to explore the land where mastodons once lived. Additional exhibits will be placed in the visitor center in the near future.

The park is located just off I-55, west of Kimmswick, Missouri.

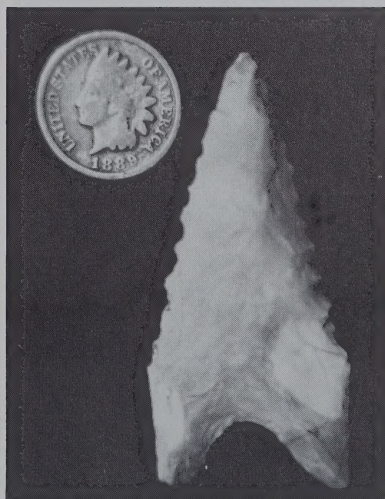
Dalton Period (8,000 BC - 7,000 BC)



Cache of 7 Thebes, 9,000 to 6,000 B.C., found by Harlan Soenker of St. Charles County, Missouri. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.

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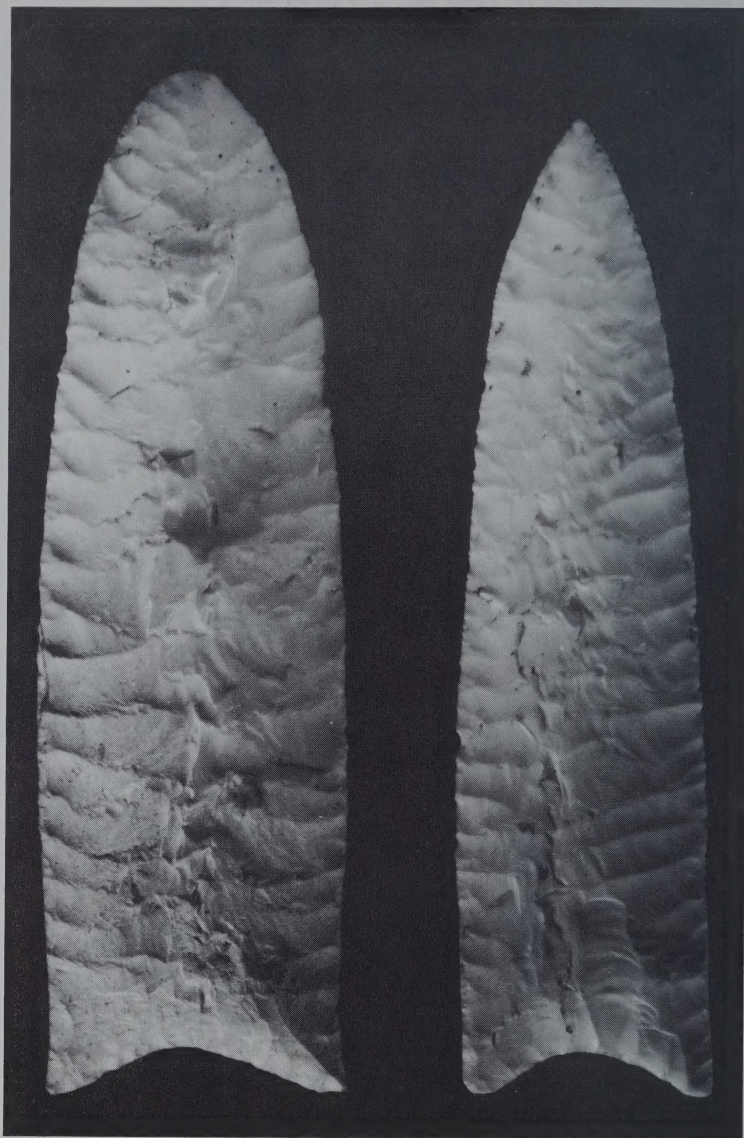
Informative articles for the
CENTRAL STATES ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNAL.
For advice or assistance contact your
State Society Editor
(see inside back cover)
or the Editor-In-Chief.



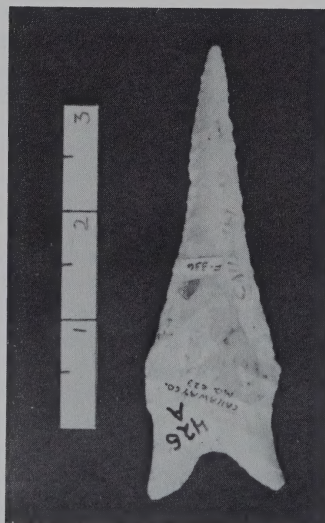
Dalton point found by Larry White along the Gasconade River in Maries County, Missouri, in the spring of 1989. Made of tan and white chert and resharpened to an exquisite serrated bevel, this Dalton was found in the company of Victor Pierce. Collection of Victor Pierce, Dixon, Missouri.



This Dalton is a much prized surface find. Discovered in October, 1982, this site in St. Louis County, Missouri is under development in 1990. Private St. Louis collection. Photo by J. Mark Heil.



Transverse flaked Daltons found in Missouri. Collection of Floyd Ritter, Collinsville, Illinois. Photo by Pete Bostrom.

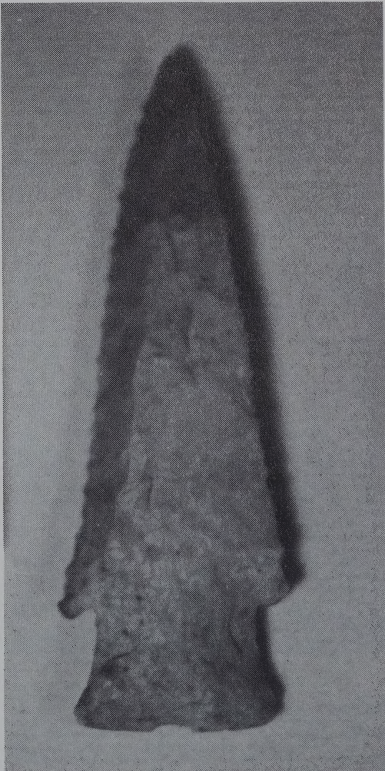


Fluted "Fishtail" type Dalton point found in Callaway County, Missouri. It was formerly in the Beutell collection. The stem and basal edges of this Late Paleo point have been heavily polished. Resharpening has made this serrated Dalton become beveled. It is 4¼ inches long. Collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri.

Archaic Period (7,000 BC - 1,000 BC)



Dalton and Archaic culture points, all found on the same site in St. Louis County, Missouri, by Mark Birdsong, St. Louis, Missouri. Threatened by development, this site has produced many materials from the Paleo to Late Mississippian cultures. Photo by J. Mark Heil.



A highly beveled Hardin point found on Boenker's Hill, Bridgeton, St. Louis County, Missouri, by John T. Crowley. This area is now covered by a car dealership.

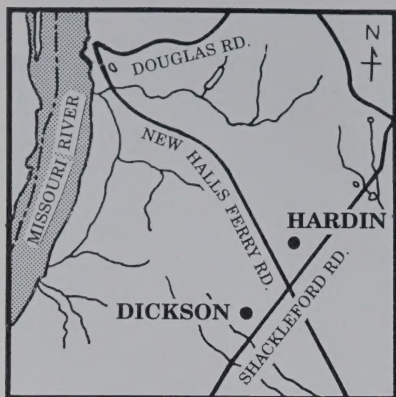
AREA OF
DETAIL

Figure 1

Hardin Barbed (8,000-5,000 B.C.) found in north St. Louis County, Missouri by Lloyd Rose, Black Jack, Missouri.

The site where I found the pictured Hardin Barbed Point, location shown in Figure 1, has produced numerous other Archaic artifacts. I have to go by memory now, for I do not have any of the other pieces that I found there anymore.

I can remember one nice Thebes, another Hardin Barbed, broken Daltons, Clovises, Dovetails and a piece of an Agate Basin. I never did come out of the field with a hand full. Sometimes I would go in there and not find anything. Chips of flint were scattered all about, not plentiful, but you could always find some.

I did find one rare piece on this site. It was a Tang Knife and I wrote an article about it which was published in *The Central States Archaeological Journal*, Volume 25, No. 2.

All these fields that lay back from the Missouri River produced Indian artifacts. It was an ideal location everywhere. The fields sloped down from the river bluffs, with plenty of small streams and springs and lots of game to be found. The fields were not flat, mostly rolling hills and hollows and knolls. The hunters camped on top of the hills and knolls and left their tools along with the chips from where they worked on them. Many of their tools were lost while hunting.

The Hardin Barbed was made out of a medium gray chert. It is 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches long and 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide at the barbs.

The Dickson Point pictured, location shown in Figure 1, was found by my wife, LaVerne Rose. This field has produced other types. I can remember a straight stemmed spear, probably Etley. My son-in-law found a Dovetail. There was also a gray chert knife a little over six inches long that I found. I cannot remember much more. It was just one of those fields back off the river bluffs where different cultures would stop and camp, manufacture and hunt. There was a scattering of flint chips all about on this site, nothing heavy in concentration.

The Dickson Point is a beautiful heat treated point and is light to dark pink. It is 3 $\frac{5}{8}$ inches long and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide.

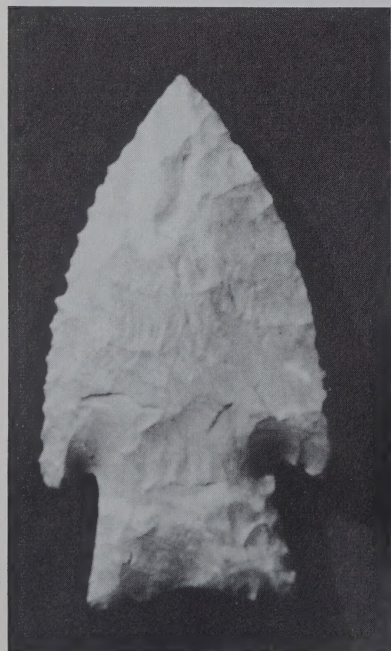
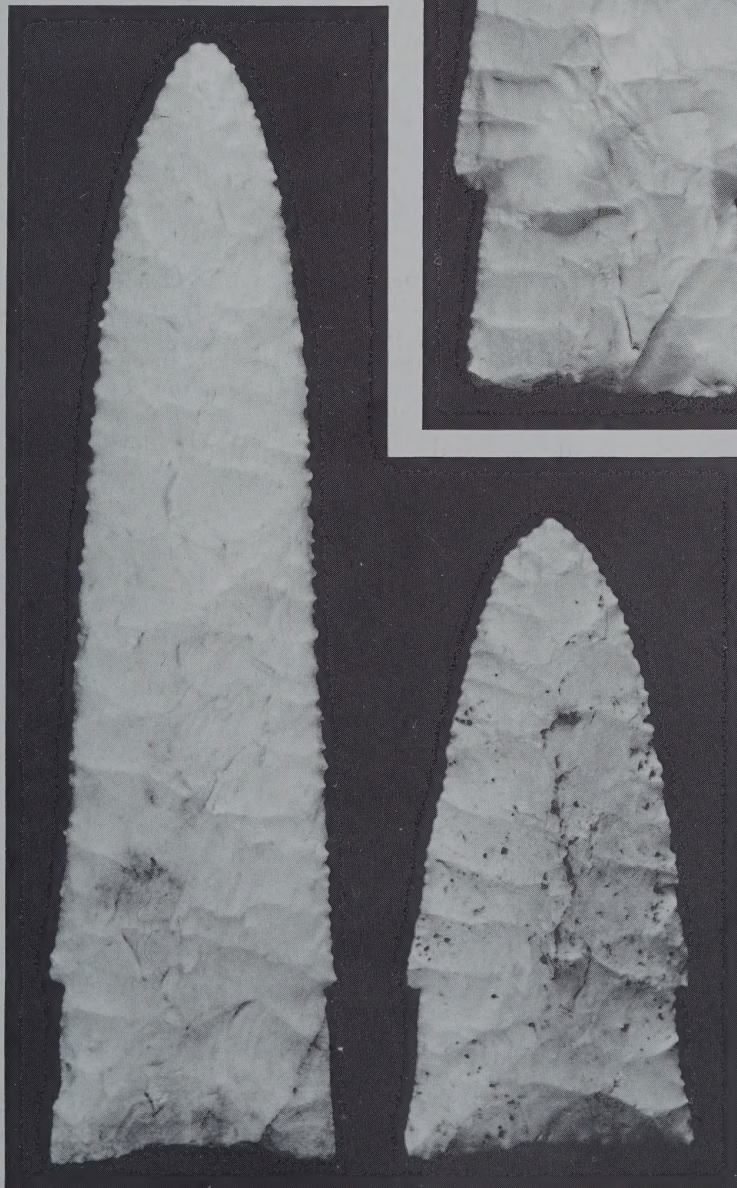
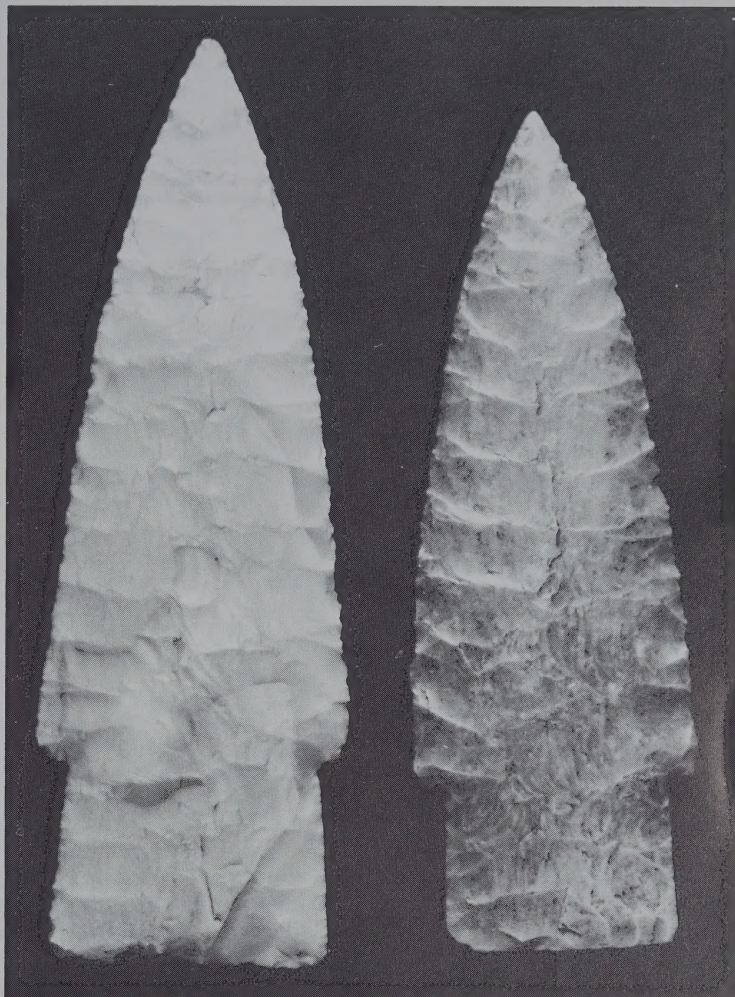


Figure 2

Dickson (500 B.C.-A.D. 350) found in north St. Louis County, Missouri by LaVerne Rose, Black Jack, Missouri. Both artifacts are in the collection of Lloyd Rose, Black Jack, Missouri.



Scottsbluff points (7,500-5,000 B.C.) found in north-central Jackson County, Missouri. These rare Missouri finds are made of off white, cream and light blue, and pinkish and cream colored material. Shown actual size. Collection of Charlie Shewey, Kansas City, Missouri.



More polish is on the inside than on the outside curve.

Some of the rarer and least recognized tools are made of flint and, most often, have unusual shapes. In all my years of experience, I have seen only two flint blades that are sickle-shaped and polished. I believe they were used for cutting thatch for use on roofs and sidewalls of houses. The two are obviously curved like a sickle but, in use, were not swung like a sickle. *These tools had to be drawn across a handful of grass to cut it off.*

The first example was noted in the Late Archaic Poverty Point collection, now at the Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa. It is a large base-notched point with a curved blade and rounded tip, having more corn polish on the inside than on the outside curve (Figure 1). I own the second example. It was found in Cooper County, Missouri, near the turn of the century and was in the Edward Payne Collection, Springfield, Illinois, until it was sold during the depression years. This piece has a long curved blade, $4\frac{1}{2}$ cm. wide and 27 cm. long, in which the basal end served as an integral handle. It, too, has more corn polish on the inside than on the outside curve. It had been resharpened at least twice on the inside curve, as the medial ridge is closer to the inside edge due to the resharpening process in which approximately 5 mm. of flint was removed. This left a distinct projection on the end of the handle that was not removed in the resharpening process. The tip end of the blade is squared with rounded corners (Figure 2).

Corn polish is described as polish resulting from the silica content in plants. This polishes tools which come in contact with the plant during the cutting process. Another form of silica polish is seen on hoes on which sandy soil is the polishing agent, sand being primarily composed of silica.

A tool that has a very similar polish, and a rounded tip is the Kerrville knife of central Texas (Figure 3). This tool is triangular in shape and is made on a cobble, or piece of tabular chert with the butt not being flaked, but being used as a crosswise handle. Some handles may consist of the rounded cortex-end of a cobble, while some may have a rectangular handle left on a piece of tabular chert after the blade had been fashioned. This tool has a large

Figure 3

The Kerrville knife of central Texas is a handheld triangular knife with corn polish found on both edges. It is very similar to the polish found on flint sickles. It was found in Kerr County, Texas, and is in the collection of Gregory Perino.



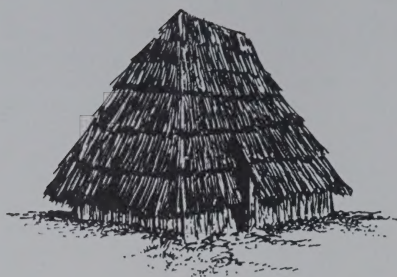
Figure 1

Lower left, is a large basenotched point with a curved blade and rounded point, with corn polish found at Bayou Macon, Floyd, Louisiana. In the Late Archaic Poverty Point collection of the Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Figure 2

Long curved blade with the basal end serving as an integral handle found in Cooper County, Missouri. Formerly in the Edward Payne collection. Collection of Gregory Perino, Idabel, Oklahoma. Both photos shown actual size.

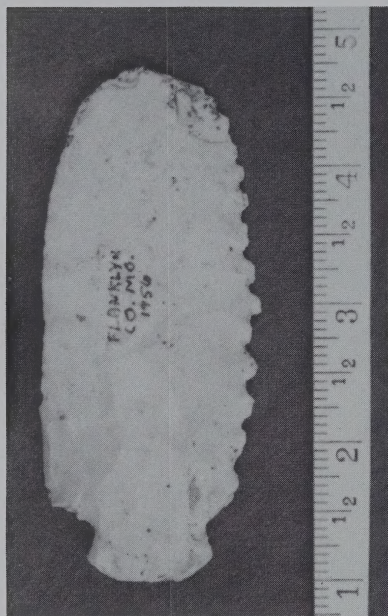




triangular blade, thinned to the thickness of most knife blades. Polish is found on both edges of the tool, indicating equal use of both edges. Years ago these tools were referred to as "fist axes," but in more recent times it has been noted that they are too thin for such use, but are just right to be used as knives. Another theory is that they were used as butchering tools. They would have served well in skinning large animals because of the crosswise placement of the integral handle, which allows heavy pressure to be exerted without fear of the handle's coming loose during use. The same reasoning would apply for use as a thatch cutting tool.

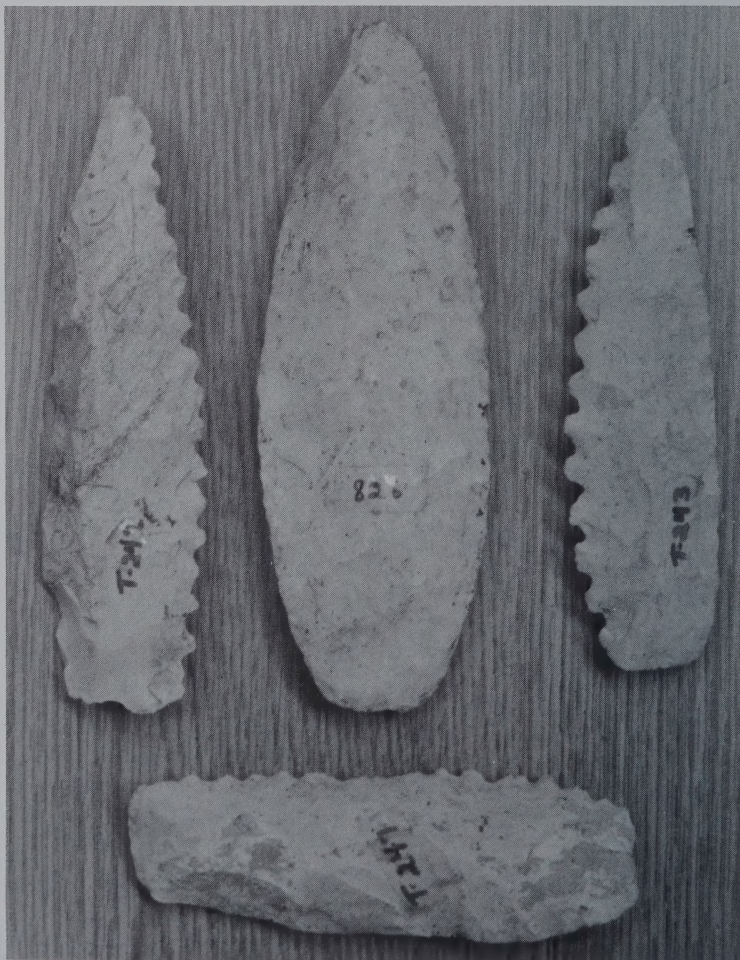
Still, the corn polish is very similar to that found on flint sickles. Its use for cutting thatch seems more realistic than for butchering because the butchering process would not be as likely to build up as much polish as cutting thatch. I think the Kerrville Knife edge should have been studied under a microscope long before now to determine its true use.

It is likely that ordinary long flint knives were most often used for cutting thatch. It takes a long period of use to acquire the corn polish and what little would be acquired in building a house would have been removed in the next several resharpenings of the blade for conventional use. Surely, if the polish found on Kerrville Knives was caused by the butchering process, it would have been removed in more frequent resharpening episodes. Kerrville Knives often show that some did have many resharpenings reducing the length of the blade, yet they again acquired a considerable polish between resharpenings. The two uses that could do this more rapidly than cutting meat would be use in soil or use in cutting thatch. Large flakes should have been useful also in cutting thatch.



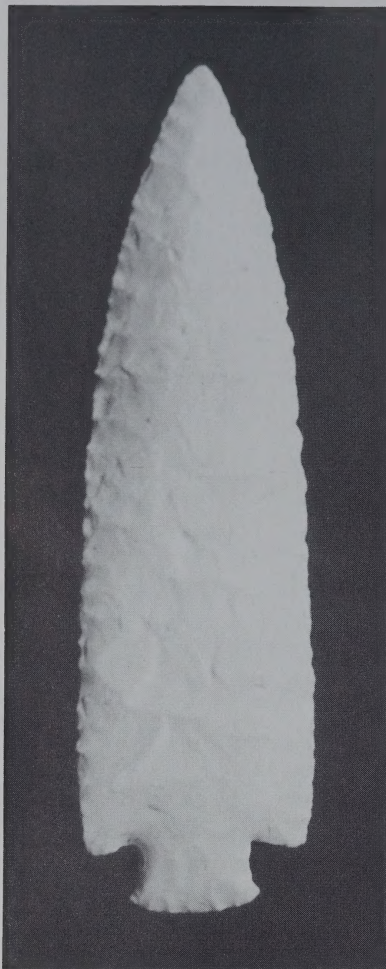
Hafted saw blade with large serrations on one side. It is made of white chert and measures $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. Found by Bob Rampani in 1956 in Franklin County, Missouri. Collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri.

Late Archaic cache of 3 large handheld saws and a large blade found by Larry Coats of Columbia, Missouri in Cooper County, Missouri. The longest blade is approximately 10 inches long. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.





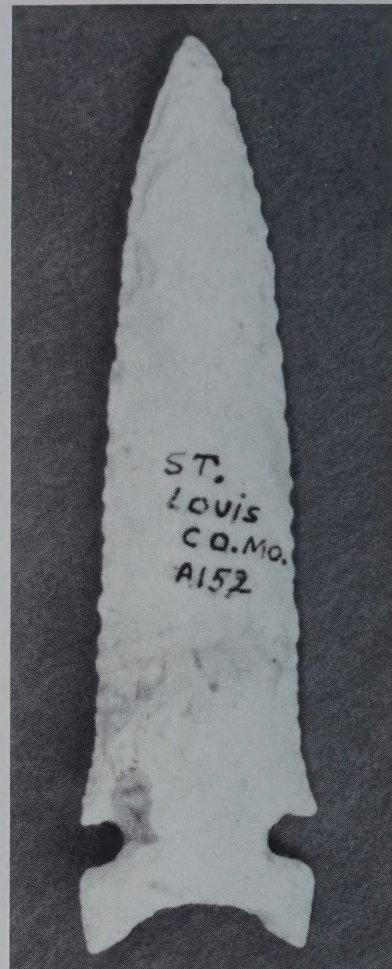
Graham Cave found in St. Charles County and a Hardin Barbed from New Madrid County, Missouri. Shown actual size. Collection of Floyd Ritter, Collinsville, Illinois. Photo by Pete Bostrom.



Hardin point found by Alice Waters near Carrollton, Carrol County, Missouri. It is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. Collection of George O. Robertson, Festus, Missouri.



Angostura (8,000-6,000 B.C.) found in Howard County, Missouri. The Angostura point is similar to the Agate Basin point and is a very rare find in Missouri. Pinkish in color, it is shown actual size. Collection of Charlie Shewey, Kansas City, Missouri.



Graham Cave found in St. Louis County, Missouri by Bob Rampani. This early Archaic point is made of local, white chert and is $4\frac{7}{8}$ inches long. Collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri.





Archaic points found on the same site in St. Louis County, Missouri. Photo by Mark Heil.



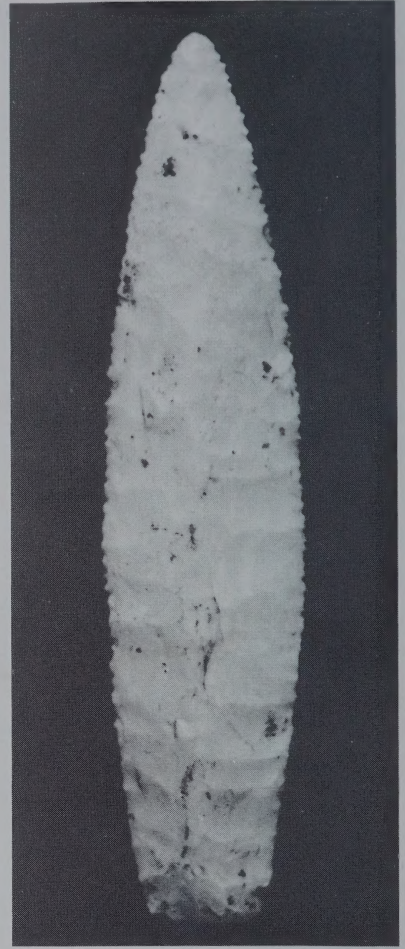
Rare Dorsal Ridge Plainview found in Cooper County, Missouri. Collection of Charlie Shewey, Kansas City, Missouri.

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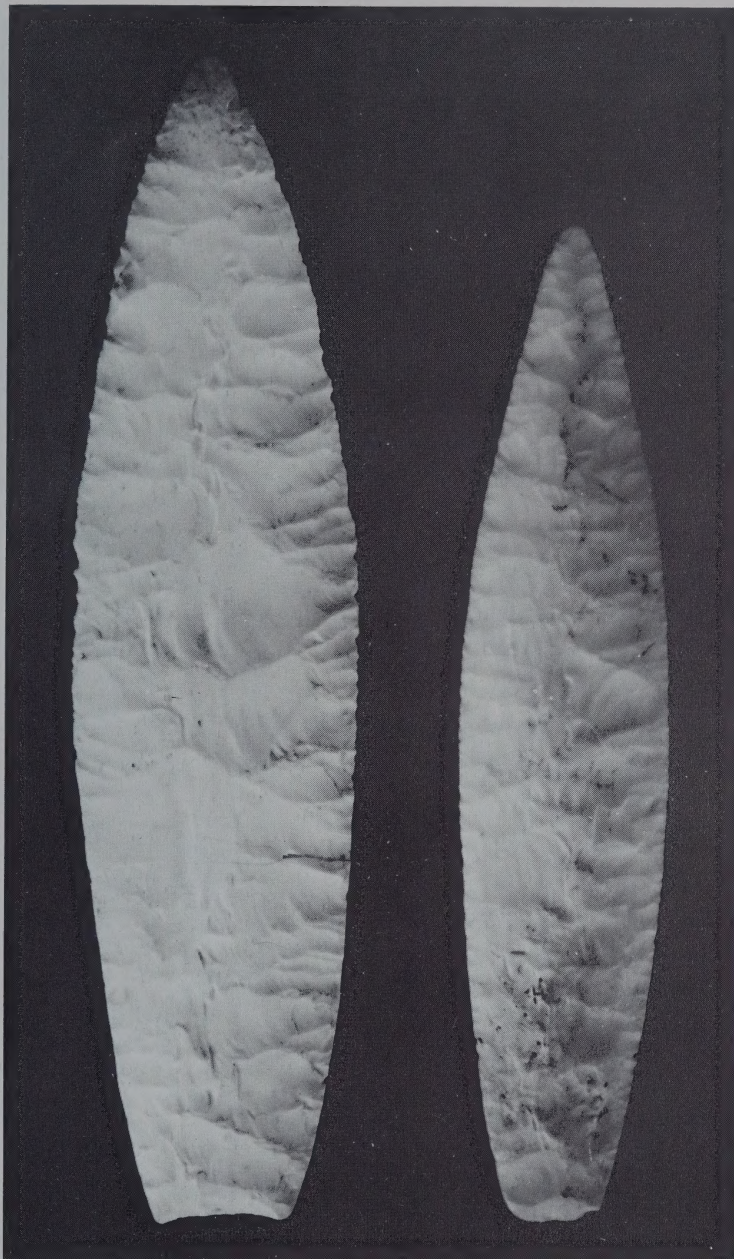
Agate Basin—7,500 to 7,000 B.C., found by Harlan Soenker, St. Charles, St. Charles County, Missouri. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.



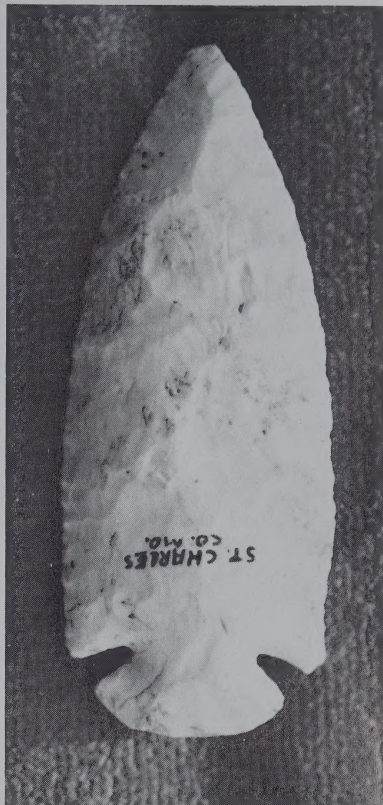
Rare dorsal ridge and serrated Agate Basin point (8,000-6,000 B.C.) found in Putnam County, Missouri. This Agate Basin is off white in color with a lot of mineral spots. Shown actual size. Collection of Charlie Shewey, Kansas City, Missouri.

This drilled pebble pendant was found after a 10 inch rain in December, 1982. The point in this photo was found less than an hour before the G.S.L.A.S. relic show in October, 1983, and was undoubtedly the "newest point in the show." This blade is faintly notched. Both are surface finds in the collection of Mark Birdsong, St. Louis, Missouri. Photo by J. Mark Heil.





Agate Basins (7,500-7,000 B.C.). Right, found in Jackson County, Missouri. Left, from Clay County, Missouri. Collection of Floyd Ritter, Collinsville, Illinois. Photo by Pete Bostrom.



St. Charles point found in St. Charles County, Missouri. It is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches long. Collection of Jeff Cook, Farmington, Missouri.



St. Charles point found by John Coleman near Moscow Mills, Lincoln County, Missouri, while turkey hunting. It is $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. Collection of George O. Robertson, Festus, Missouri.



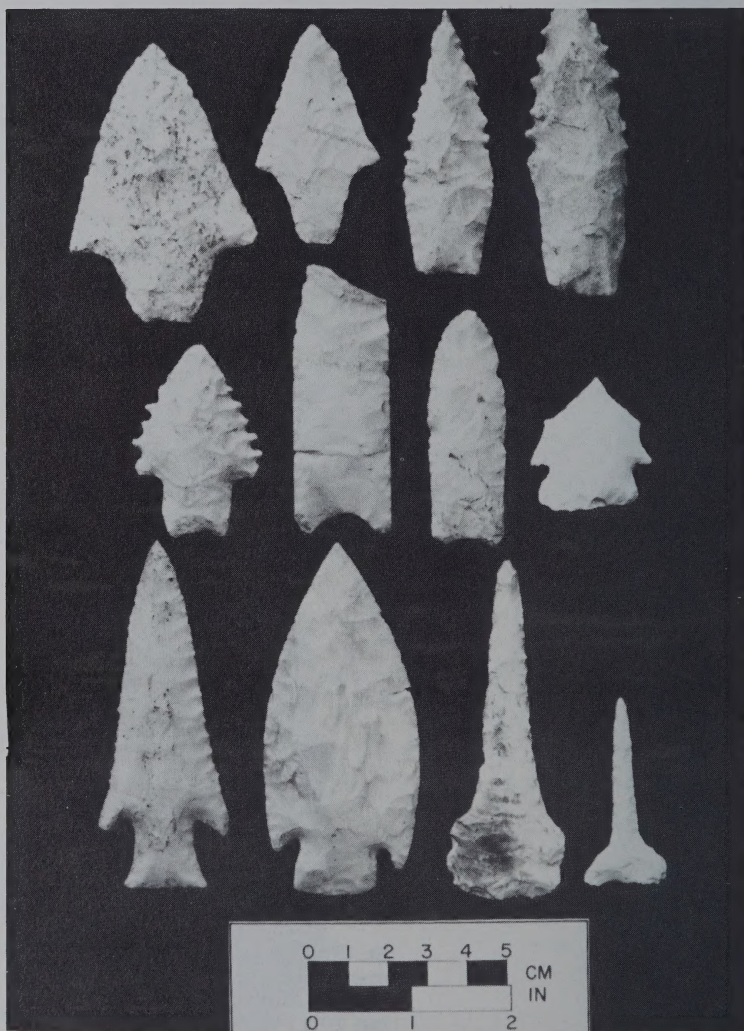
Shannon County

Shannon County is the second largest county in the state of Missouri. It is located in the southern part of the state, a little east of center and about 40 miles north of the Arkansas border. It is an area of rugged hills and it is divided into three sections by the Current River and the Jacks Fork River. In addition, there are about 10 large creeks and several of the largest springs in the state (Alley, Round, Blue, Pulltite, Welch, Cave, and others). Although the river bottoms are generally not wide, there are many fairly level benches along the rivers which are close to the water but still above normal flood danger. There are also many caves and bluff shelters in the county. There are over 100 Indian campsites recorded.

Although the evidence is scanty, Paleo Indians found their way into the Ozarks. A classic Clovis point was found not far from Round Spring. Another fluted point was found near the junction of Jacks Fork and Current River.

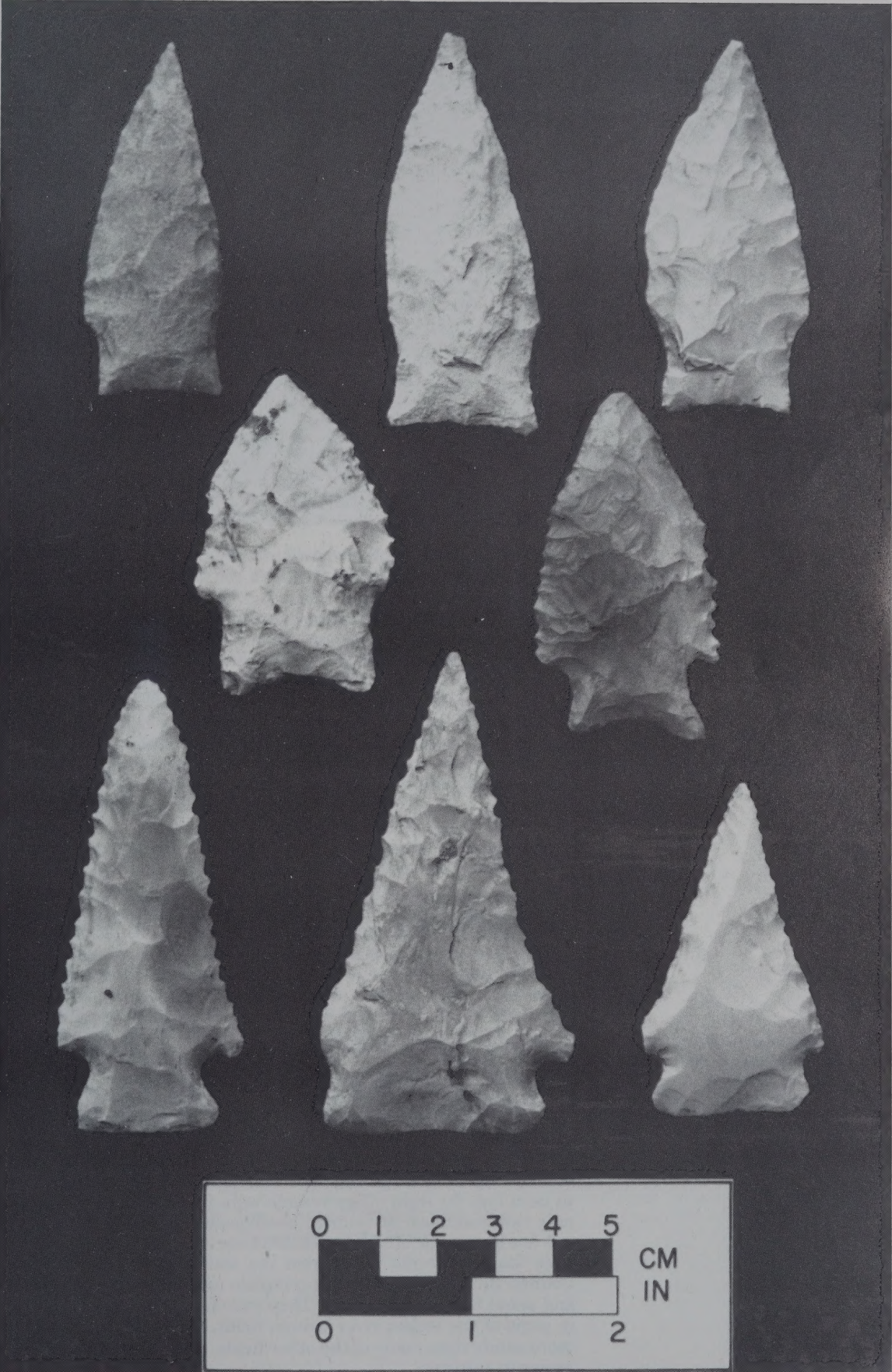
Dalton points are fairly common, and Early Archaic point types such as Searcy and Rice Lobed are found. Only five Hardin points are known from the county. Late Archaic evidence is common. Quartzite (sugar quartz) was used extensively for projectile points and other tools. Rhyolite was also used in addition to local cherts. The typical points of this period are 2 to 3 inches long and basal or corner notched and usually rather crudely made. These are often accompanied with large rough oval blades or scrapers. Full grooved axes are occasionally found.

Projectile points and drills from Shannon County, Missouri. Top row, right two points are Searcy points. Center row, center two points are Clovis fluted, the point on the right is an Afton. Bottom row, left point is a Hardin Barbed. Collection of Alan Banks, Bridgeton, Missouri. Photo by Alan Banks.



Opposite page:

Top row, Rice Shallow Side Notched points. Center row, Jackie Stemmed. Bottom row, Rice Lobed. All are from Shannon County, Missouri and are in the collection of Alan Banks, Bridgeton, Missouri. Photo by Alan Banks.





Cotton rock axes from Missouri. Lower left is from Jefferson County, and the others are from Shannon County, Missouri. This stone is light weight and soft, and its use for axe heads remains a mystery. Collection of Alan Banks, Bridgeton, Missouri. Photo by Alan Banks.

The Woodland period is represented by limestone tempered pottery, called Meramec Cord Marked in the Ozarks of southern Missouri. This ware is usually cord marked, although occasionally plain, and the vessels often have wide mouths and conical bottoms. Small arrow points are common from this period, and the diagnostic knife/spear points are Rice Shallow Side Notched points and stemmed points similar to Dickson points but usually somewhat cruder than the typical Dickson point. Another common part of the Woodland tool kit is small drills. Some have shaped oval heads and others just have the unmodified flake end for a head. A few items of slate, gorgets and a bannerstone fragment, have been found, and these are probably from the Early or Middle Woodland period. Slate is not native to the Ozarks, so these items were probably traded or carried from east of the Mississippi. One potsherd with Hopewell-appearing decorations was found at a site in the northeast corner of the county, but it is the only evidence of this culture.

Archaeologists working for the National Park Service have done some excavating in the area in the past 10 years. One of the surprising results is that extensive evidence of what is being called "Developmental Mississippian" is being found. The previous assumption was that the Mississippian Culture developed along the Mississippi River and was then imported to more remote areas, like the Ozarks. The more recent evidence shows that shell-tempered pottery was in the Ozarks as early as it was near the Mississippi River, around 800 A.D.

The Mississippian occupation is represented primarily by small stemmed or corner-notched arrowpoints, often well flaked on one side but with little modification of the flake on the other side. These are usually made of local cherts. Shell-tempered pottery is also found, but the elaborate ceramics of southeast Missouri and northeast Arkansas are largely absent. One duck head and what appears to be a fish fin from effigy vessels were found, but these are the only two examples. No painted ceramics have been found.

A few hoes made of Mill Creek chert are in local collections. These were found over 100 miles from the source of the chert, Union County, Illinois. The two most complete examples are oval shaped and about 8 to 10 inches long. They were found on large campsites in some of the widest river bottom fields. These fields are a little more sandy than many of the other fields, and they may have been easier to cultivate.

Shell-tempered pottery was in the Ozarks around 800 A.D.



There is a large mound on the Eleven Point River, the next drainage south of Current River, but there are no known Mississippian mounds in Shannon County.

Shannon County lies within the part of Missouri which was claimed by the Osages in historic times. However, no Osage campsites are known. The Shawnee and Delaware moved through the area during their movement from the east to Oklahoma, and one trail of the Cherokee Trail of Tears ran not far north of Shannon County. Some of the old families in the county are rumored to have come to the area as refugees from the Trail of Tears.

Shannon County is in the heart of the Missouri Ozarks. Although the area is rugged, it was home to prehistoric and historic Indians for 10,000 years.

Birdpoints from Shannon County, Missouri. Personal finds of Ella Mae Julian, Eminence, Missouri.

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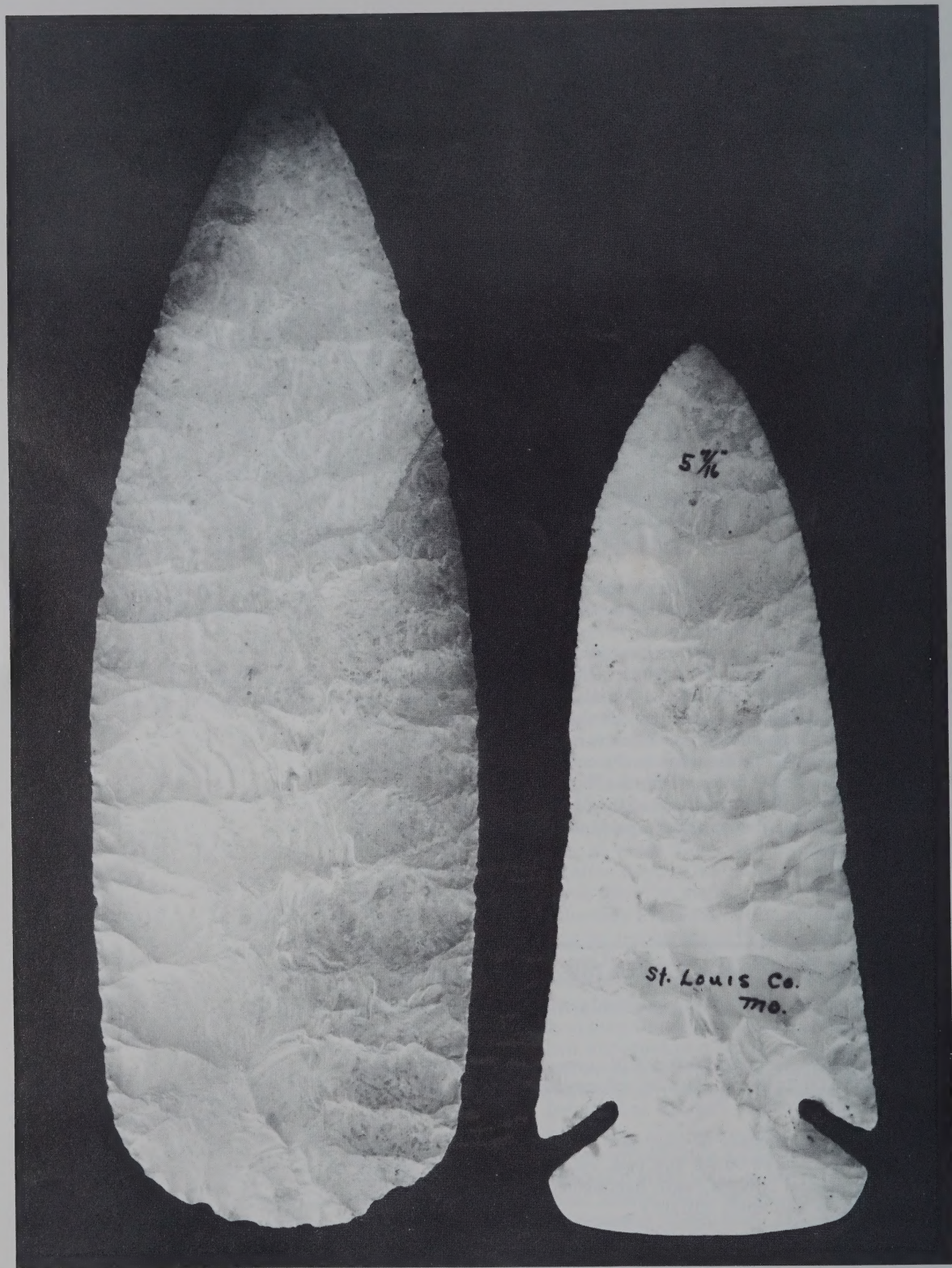
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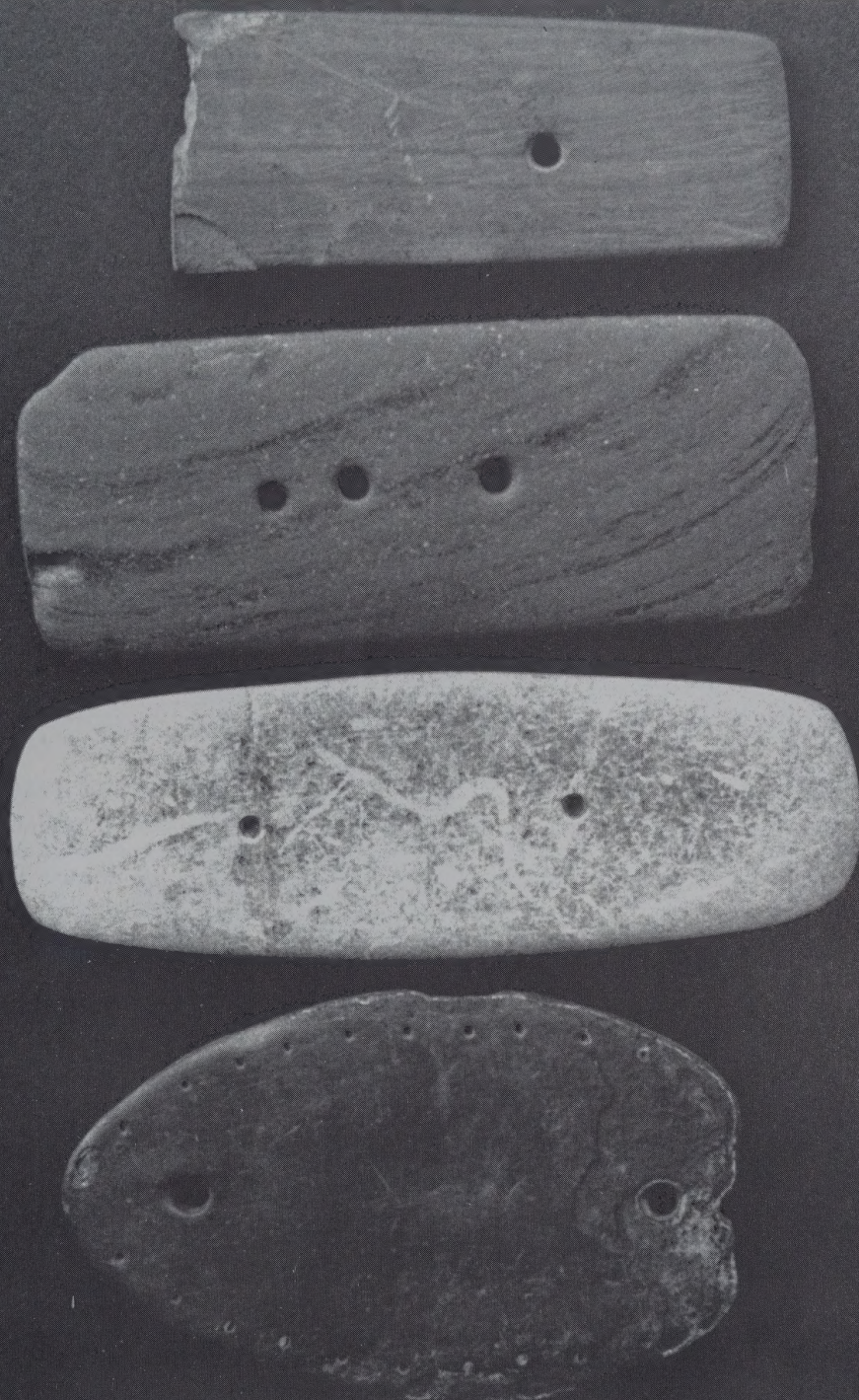
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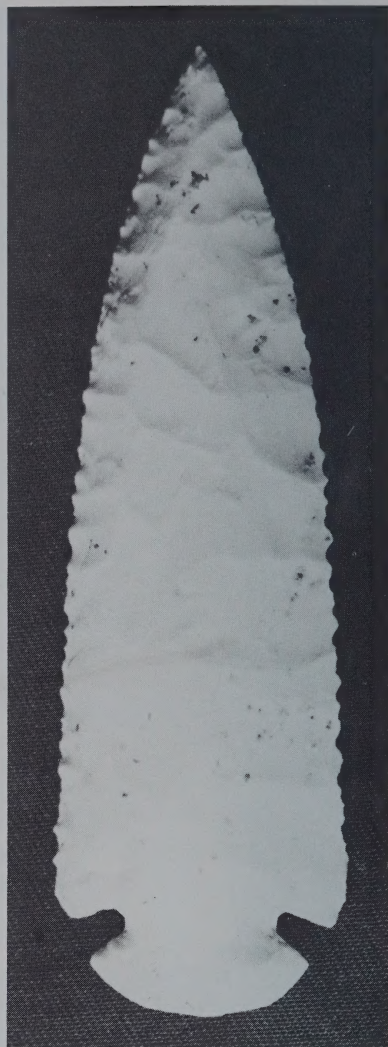
Large blade found by John McKim ½ mile north of the Capital City Race Track near Holts Summit, Callaway County, Missouri. St. Charles point found in St. Louis County, Missouri. Shown actual size. Collection of Floyd Ritter, Collinsville, Missouri. Photo by Pete Bostrom.



Gorgets. The top two are made of slate and are from Shannon County, Missouri, both personal finds of the owner. The light colored one (third from the top) is from Lincoln County, Missouri. It is partially drilled and made of a light green stone. The bottom gorget is a Sandal Sole type made of cannel coal from Franklin County, Missouri. Photo by Alan Banks.



St. Charles Notched found in 1988 by Frank Bildner at a construction site off Ehlmann Road in St. Charles city, St. Charles County, Missouri. Mr. Bildner displays this St. Charles and the Late Woodland Scallorn as the "largest and smallest found in St. Charles County." Photo by Tim McLandsborough.



St. Charles point found in 1986 in St. Louis County, Missouri. Private collection. Photo by J. Mark Heil.

Graham Cave State Park



GRAHAM CAVE STATE PARK

Information and photo provided by Larry Grantham, Archaeologist, Missouri Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources.

Located just off I-70 west of Danville, Missouri, the core area of the park was given to the state of Missouri in 1963 by Mrs. Ward Darnell. In 1961, the site was the first archaeological site in the United States to be designated a National Historic Landmark. Artifacts from the excavations are on display in the contact station, and an interpretive shelter near the cave has information on the site and the excavations.

In 1949, excavations were started in the cave after the land owner began bulldozing in front of the cave to use it for animal shelter. Excavations continued on until 1955 with students from the University of Missouri and volunteers from the Missouri Archaeological Society. Excavations revealed that the lowest deposits belong to the Dalton period (8,000 - 7,000 B.C.). There was a record of almost 10,000 years of occupation in the cave. Much of the deposits from the Late Archaic through historic periods had been disturbed by rodents and recent activities. The deposits from the earliest occupation (9,700 $\pm$ 500 B.P. M-130) into the Middle Archaic (6,800 $\pm$ 120 I-5220) are in good condition and provided excellent data. To date, the Dalton period occupation in the cave remains the only unmixed, isolatable component in the state.

Graham Cave is named after the first settler who owned the cave property in 1816. Dr. Robert Graham bought the site from the son of Daniel Boone. Between 1829 and 1850, the last human inhabitant of the cave, a French-Indian, built a log cabin in the cave's entrance before moving elsewhere. Later, farm animals were sheltered in the "natural barn."

Today the cave is not open to the public because the 100-foot long expanse has not yet been fully excavated. Visitors are allowed into the entrance of the cave where interpretive signs point out interesting discoveries.

Graham Cave is a natural rockshelter 20 feet high and 120 feet wide located west of Danville, Missouri. It is the point type site for Graham Cave points. Photo courtesy of the State of Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation.



The flip side or bottom of the "Plummet Making Machine" found by Harlan Soenker with a cache of 6 preforms in various stages of manufacture, discovered near the Solto Big Spring in St. Charles County, Missouri. The cup on this face of the stone is slightly smaller than on the reverse side illustrated in the *Central States Archaeological Journal*, Volume 27, No. 4, October 1980, page 187.

Since his introduction to the Greater St. Louis Archaeological Society in 1969, Harlan Soenker has been recognized as having one of the foremost and largest general collections of personal finds in the St. Louis area. Mr. Soenker owes much of his success to having lived on one of the richest archaeological sites overlooking the Mississippi River valley flood plain. Mr. Soenker has found flint artifacts ranging in age from 9,000 B.C. to A.D. 900, and he has saved EVERY single flake, broken and whole points, EVERY pottery sherd, and EVERY scrap of hematite he has ever picked up in some 50 years of farming and surface hunting in St. Charles County, Missouri.

He brought in a 30 pound box of hematite rub stones.

I first remember Harlan Soenker referred to as "Mr. Hematite" and/or "Mr. Plummets" at one of the first library meetings in Kirkwood I attended in the early 80s when he brought in a 25 or 30 pound box of fine hematite rub stones, preforms and broken plummets. This was the largest pile of hematite artifacts I had ever seen. Over the years since that first meeting I have had the opportunity to study and compare Mr. Soenker's hematite "rocks" with the few specimens I have been lucky enough to find. The correlation between Mr. Soenker's finds, my own and those of other collectors has led me to believe that the manufacture of plummets and other hematite artifacts was partially the by-product of another important industry of the prehistoric Indians: the manufacture of red paint. While the speculated use of plummets as bolo and net weights was important to the economy of the Red Man, so was the fine red paint produced in the making of hematite artifacts.

The bluffs overlooking the mighty Mississippi that Mr. Soenker calls home between St. Charles and St. Peters were the site of one of the earliest industries in the St. Louis region. The most convincing evidence of this prehistoric industry is the "plummet making machine" and the cache of 6 large preform plummets found together by Harlan Soenker near the Solto Big Spring at the base of the bluff on which the Solto Mound was located. This was before the development of another industrial park, Cherokee Park, which covers the mound and what was once the site of the best "rock hunt'n" around.

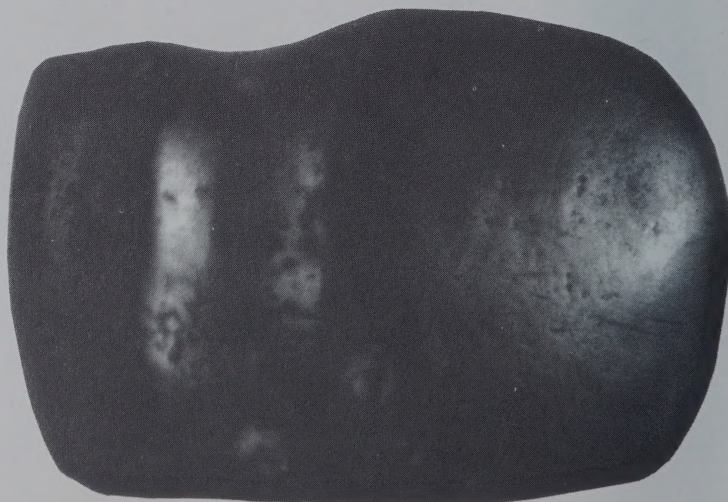
After several years of drooling and oohing and ahing over Harlan's hematite, he invited me out to his house to survey the many boxes of "lesser" finds. Well, I am sorry to say that it was not until the spring of 1990 that I finally took him up on his offer. WOW!!! All I dare say is that if Mr. Soenker ever does invite you out to look at his "junk," don't put it off as long as I did. The importance of his collection of hematite rivals that of many universities and museums.



Four of the nicer preforms from the "Plummet Making Machine" cache. The longest of these measures just over 5 inches. The drilled preform appears to be the beginning of the Godar Drilled type.



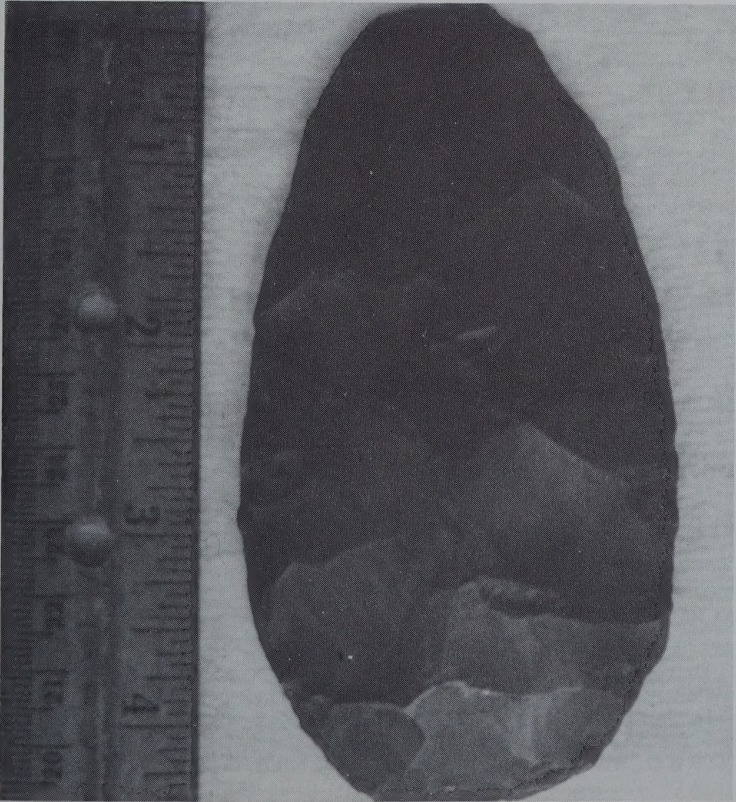
Plummets from the collection of Harlan Soenker of St. Charles, Missouri. Top row, from left to right; Elm Point, Godar drilled, Snyders, Gilcrease Grooved. Bottom row: Humpedbacked Godar (undrilled), and a Snyders type, all from St. Charles County, Missouri. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.



A 3/4 grooved hematite axe found near the Solto Big Spring in St. Charles County, Missouri by Harlan Soenker while hunting morel mushrooms. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.



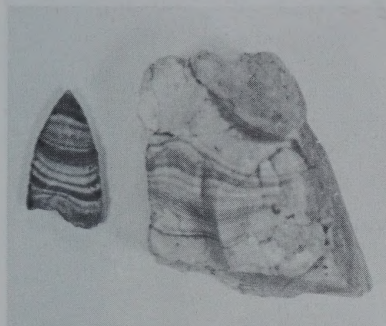
A large stone mortar found with cache of 3 pitted mano-pestles, more commonly referred to as "pitted hammer stones," and 3 unpitted "hammer stones" of lesser quality. All were found in close proximity near the Solto Big Spring in St. Charles, St. Charles County, Missouri, by Harlan Soenker. Believed to be Middle Archaic—5,000 to 3,000 B.C. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.



Flaked hematite blade found by Cody Hannah near Long Lone, Dallas County, Missouri. It is 4 1/4 inches long. Collection of Charles E. Robertson, Walnut Grove, Missouri.



Gorgets and pendants found by Harlan Soenker of St. Charles, Missouri. Top left—Elliptical gorget made of slate listed as diagnostic Adena type. Top right—Elliptical gorget made of soft, crumbly stone that appears to be limonite (Adena type 800 B.C. to A.D. 500). Bottom row—all are made of hematite. Bottom left—Pebble pendant. Bottom center—Boat-shaped gorget with ground down break. The boat-shaped type is associated with the Hopewell Group (Woodland). Bottom right—Pebble pendant. This type of pendant was found 23 feet below the surface of Modoc rock shelter in Illinois. They were in the form of crude, small flat pebbles simply drilled for suspension, suggesting an approximate age of about 7,000 B.C., which possibly makes them the oldest of pendant forms. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.



Point and raw material found by Morris Mitchell in Marion County, Missouri. Photo courtesy George Ernst, Providence, R.I.

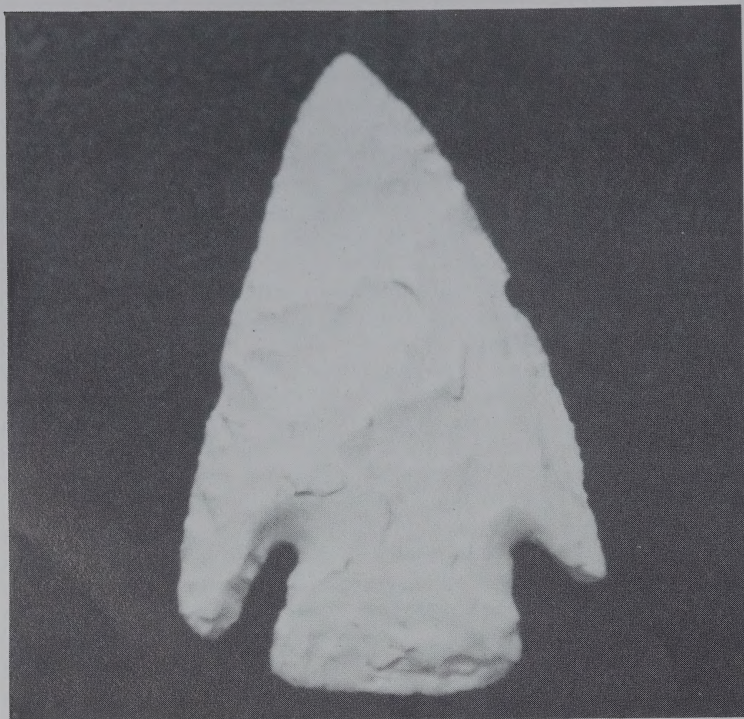
I felt the urge to check out a field under cultivation near our farm home in Marion County one early spring day in 1935. This field was ideal as a prehistoric camp site, being some 50 to 75 feet higher than the surrounding valley through which two shallow streams meandered. This particular location had produced a number of unusual flakes of vari-colored flint and a variety of projectile points in pinks, cream, red and even streaks of blue. The material apparently came from broken cobbles selected from the gravel bars of the nearby shallow streams. Very soon after entering the field and in an area of flake concentration, I could hardly believe the color of the point that appeared. Soon my excitement turned into a bit of disappointment, as it was perhaps only half of a very fine, well-worked point made from agatized material having very well spaced gray zebra-like stripes. The material seems rare indeed. Over the years in my viewing of many collections I have never seen any point made of this beautiful agatized material.

Fifty years elapsed. My 50th high school reunion brought me back to Missouri and the opportunity to again search for my dream artifact. I returned to that field still under cultivation. Once again I was rewarded. Not as I fantasized but with the location of a broken cobble of the gray zebra striped flint (both pictured herewith).

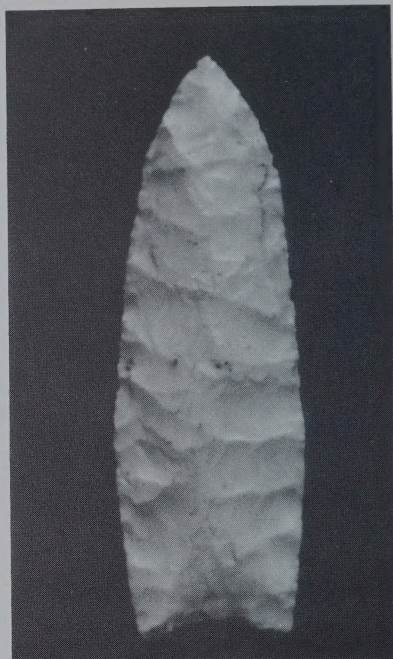
Five more years have elapsed and once again I hope to return to that field. I may be rewarded for a third time. But if not, it has been great to contemplate just how the complete point looked. Could it have been notched, stemmed, or fluted? Or possibly the craftsman reworked it into a beautiful drill or scraper. These possibilities encourage me to take just one more look.

Copper celt found August 26, 1966, and a copper gorget or pendant found in April 1971, by Harlan Soenker in St. Charles, St. Charles County, Missouri. Copper celts of this type are associated with the Late Archaic through Middle Woodland Cultures—3,000 B.C. to A.D. 500. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.



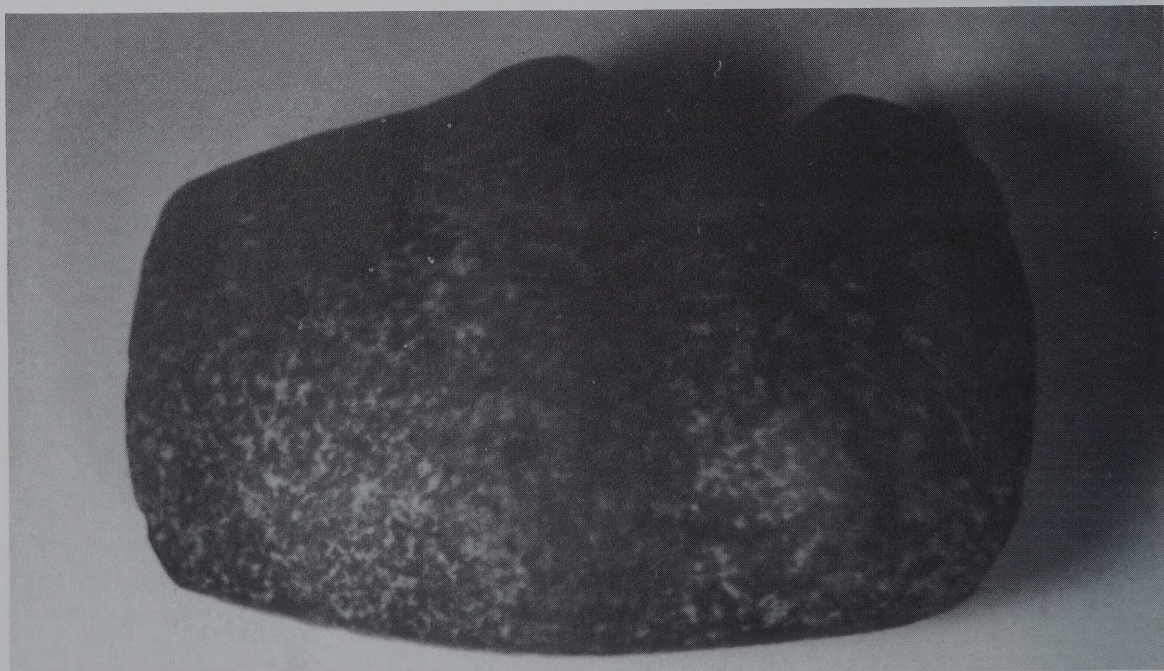


Archaic, basal-notched point found at a road construction site near Spring Creek in Dent County, Missouri, by Ken Stratton of Salem, Missouri, in August, 1987. It is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches long by $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide. Photo by Robert Lee.

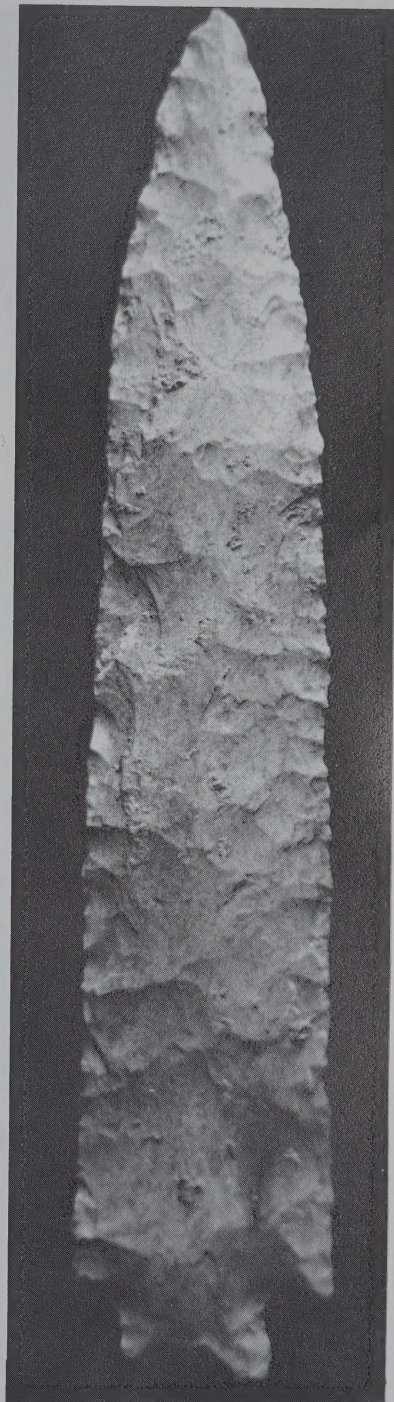
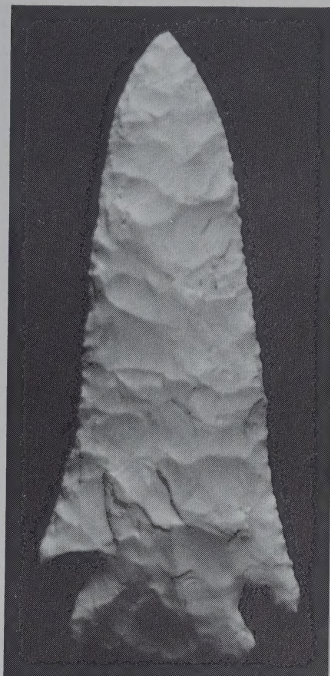


Personal find of Michael Jones. Found in west St. Louis County in the early 1980s. Photo by Mark Heil.

Three-quarter grooved axe found by Michael J. McGraw on Boenker's Hill in Bridgeton, St. Louis County, Missouri. Collection of Michael McGraw, St. Louis, Missouri.



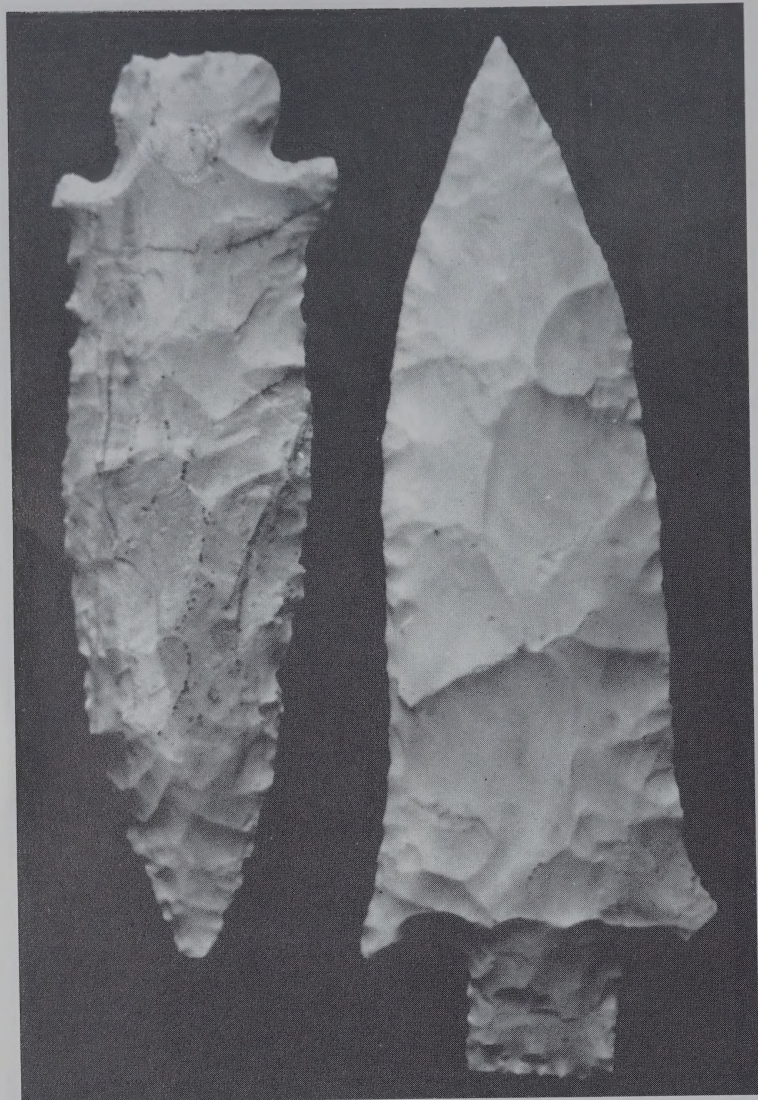
Personal find of Michael Jones. From west St. Louis County. Michael Jones collection, photo by Mark Heil.



Etley found in May, 1989 in St. Louis County on the surface of a site that is currently under development. Private St. Louis collection. Photo by J. Mark Heil.

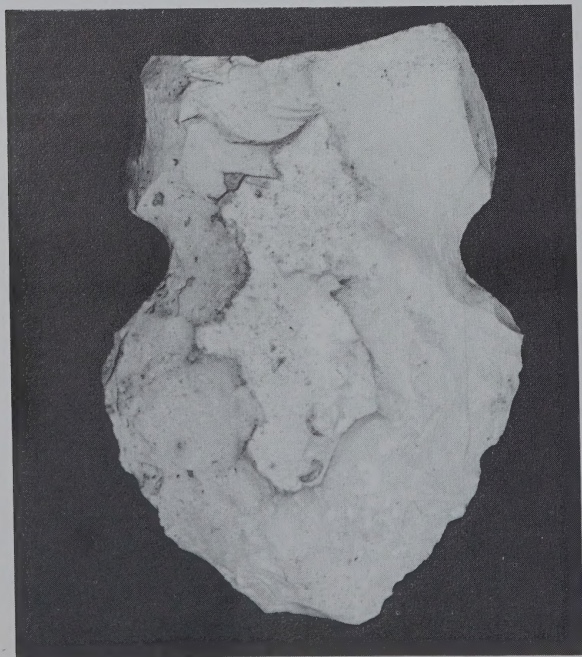


SMITH—3,000 to 1,000 B.C. Found near Big Spring, Montgomery County, Missouri, by Robert Wiedner, of St. Charles, Missouri, May, 1987. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.



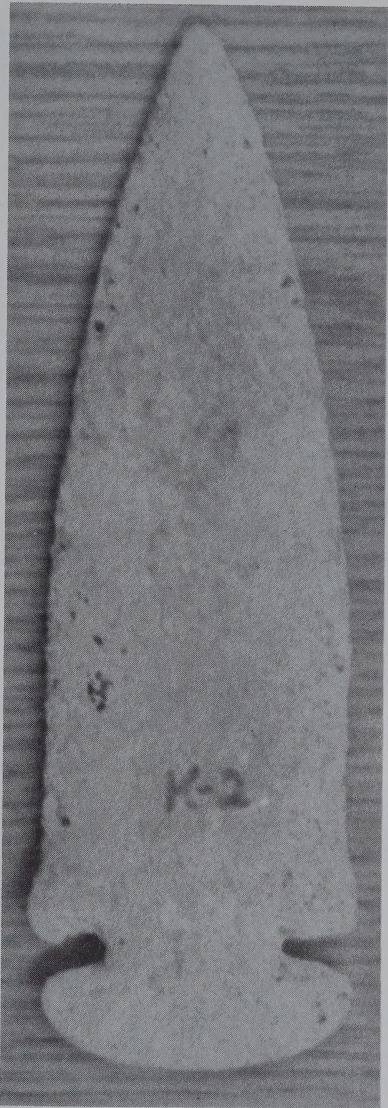
Etley points found between 1983 and 1984 in St. Louis County, Missouri. Private St. Louis collection. Photo by J. Mark Heil.

Front and back sides of a flint axe found on the Loutre River in Montgomery County, Missouri, by John Mee of Wentzville, Missouri. It is 5½ inches wide by 7½ inches high.

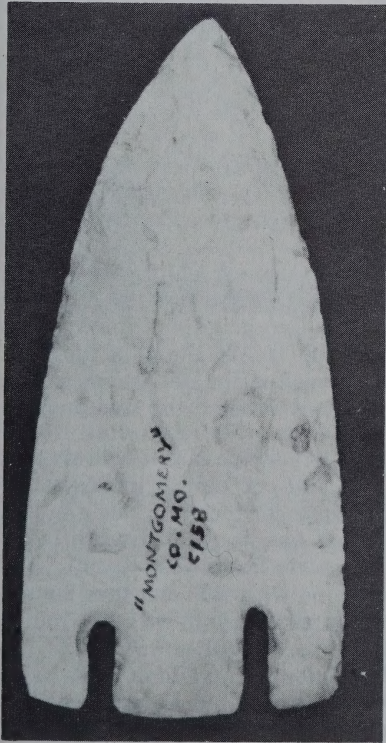




An Archaic Mehlville point found in Bridgeton, St. Louis County, Missouri, in 1967, by Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri. This point type has triangular notches and is often misidentified as a Smith point, which has parallel notching with the blade. It is $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.



St. Charles point found in Cooper County, Missouri by Larry Coats of Columbia, Missouri. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.



A true Smith point found in Montgomery County, Missouri. It is 4 inches long. Collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri.

I think everyone enjoys a good fish story. Whether it's part of archaeology or not, I will let you readers be the judge.

It was May, 1969, a beautiful Saturday morning. To escape the rigors of city life and factory work, my son, Steve, and I had eaten a hardy breakfast, and then headed west on Highway I-70 to do some wade fishing on Peruque Creek in St. Charles County, Missouri.

Arriving at our destination, we unloaded the fishing gear and headed up the creek. This is a small creek with mostly shallow water, but occasionally deep holes, separated by gravel bars. The fish would congregate in the deep holes. Our method of fishing was simple. We would sneak across the gravel bars to the deep holes and fish them. I led the way and my son followed.

After a few hours we had caught a good mess of fish and so retraced our route back to the car. After admiring the fish, we loaded up for the return home, and as we were doing so, my son spoke up and said, "Dad, you are a good fisherman but you don't watch where you step," and with that he pulled from his pocket a beautiful white Etley point, over six inches long and handed it to me (see accompanying photo). When I had gotten over the shock, I asked him where he had found it. On one of the gravel bars we had crossed, I had stepped on the edge of this point and he had spotted it as he was following. Today, my son had caught the biggest fish!

If there is to be a moral to this story it must be, "Don't take a kid fishing!" This portion of the creek is now covered by Lake St. Louis.

AFTER THE FLOOD

Jerry A. Bost
Kennett, Missouri

One evening Mr. George Beadles of Paragould, Arkansas, went to give a customer an estimate on refinishing their dining room furniture. After a short visit he decided to go by one of our best sites for finding artifacts to see if the river had gone down enough so we could get to it. The site is located east of Paragould on a sand ridge running along the St. Francis River. The river was still too high to allow reaching the site.

He walked to the edge of the road near the water's edge. He saw across the ditch and about 20 feet away what seemed to be a point, the largest he had ever seen. He then proceeded to wade the ditch and recover the point.

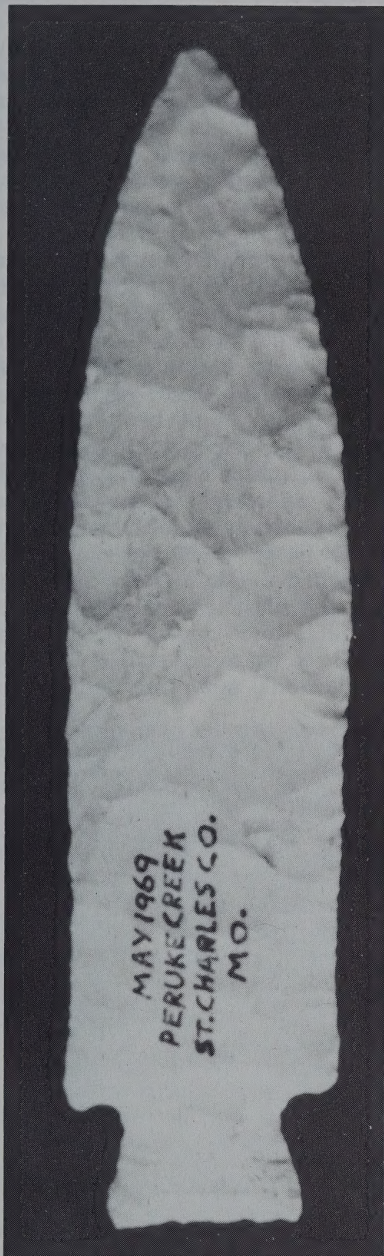
The next morning George was at my business waiting for me. He asked me to find out what kind of point it was, thinking it to be a Cache River Side Notch himself. I told George I didn't think so but I would find out. I presented the point to Mr. Young of the Pink Palace Museum at Memphis. Then I visited Dr. Dan Morse of The Arkansas Archaeological Survey, who registered the find and the site.

Collectively we have decided it is an Osceola point. It is six and seven-eighths inches long and two and one eighth inches at its widest point. It is three-eighths of an inch thick and has a brown stain on its base. Dr. Young said this was iron oxide indicative of many points found in this area along the St. Francis River.

I thank Mr. Beadles for trusting me with this treasure for the three weeks it took me to make the appointments with Mr. Young, Dr. Morse, and many other collectors for identification.

Oh yes, one other point of information. George found this point on the evening of February 9, 1990, a surface find. So keep walking and looking, there are still great finds to be made.





Etley, this Late Archaic point dates to 2,000 to 500 B.C. Left, found by Steve Rampani while fishing in 1969 on Peruke Creek, St. Charles County, Missouri. This section of the creek is now covered by Lake St. Louis. Right, this Etley was found by Bob Rampani in the fall of 1979 in St. Charles County, Missouri. The site where this point was found is now a highway. It is $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches long. Collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri.



Identified as an Osceola point by the author. It is $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches long and was found by George Beadles in Dunklin County, Missouri, in February, 1990. Photo submitted by Jerry Bost of Kennett, Missouri.



Etley (2,000-500 B.C.) found in Madison County, Illinois on the surface of a field that has been under cultivation for approximately 100 years. Found by Steve Booker, November 27, 1989. $6\frac{1}{10}$ inches long. Photo by Jim Heron.

Archaic points found in creeks in Montgomery County, Missouri by John Mee, Wentzville, Missouri. The longest point is $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

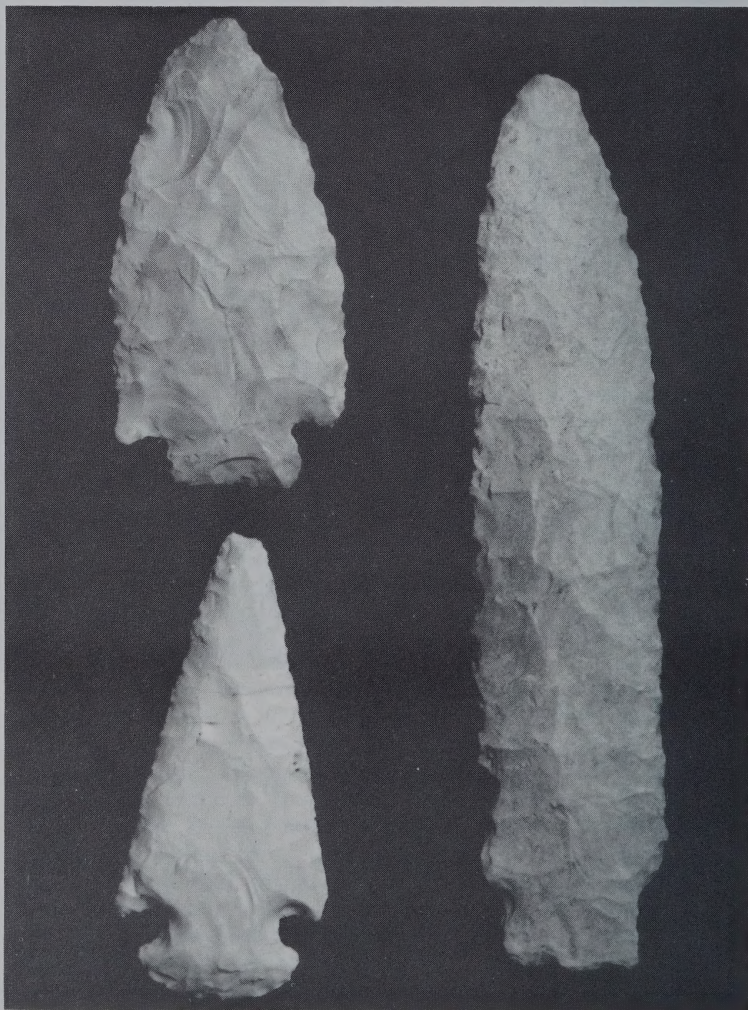
After a successful rabbit hunt on a friend's farm in Madison County, Illinois, my son Lee Booker and I decided to search for artifacts. The field adjacent to the rabbit hunting pasture had been freshly plowed and then washed by a hard rain.

This particular field is my favorite artifact hunting area because of previous treasures found there. A Ramey knife, a drilled plummet, and many projectile points are results of many enjoyable hours spent in this field in the last 5 or 6 years.

The "hot" part of this field is a knoll in the center. After just a few minutes searching this knoll, Lee and I found a fine grooved plummet. I was ecstatic! We passed the plummet back and forth, not being able to decide who wanted to hold it more.

We meandered across the field for another half hour, not finding anything more. I was, however, still elated at what a great day we had experienced.

Because of previous plans we had to stop hunting and head back to the truck. On the way back I saw a small piece of white flint about ten feet to my right. The sun reflecting from it was like a beacon guiding me. Knapping marks became visible as I got closer. I knelt down, and as I picked it up I let out a whoop! It just kept coming out of the ground. A dream find—a six and one-half inch magnificent Etley. What a great end to an already tremendous day.



The place where I grew up is the place where my interest in the past was kindled. It all started with a young friend of mine finding a beautiful 4 inch knife blade. This was something I had always wanted to find, "an arrowhead." The following day I went out and searched Cow Mire Creek in a determined effort to find my own "arrowhead." This simple discovery started me on a hobby that will last a lifetime.

Bridgeton, Missouri, is my home and the place where 99% of my collection came from. Bridgeton is a suburb of St. Louis located to the north and west of the city. From my perspective this area is, and has been, a wonderful place to live and grow up. This statement has apparently been true for quite some time, or at the very least the last 10,000 years.

What is true in Bridgeton is in a general sense also true throughout the central states region. When I find myself looking for a potential archaeological site I always pay particular attention to the topography of the land and the availability of water. In this instance I feel Bridgeton was particularly blessed. Basically, this area is a bluff line with gently rolling hills on the south side of the Missouri River. An extensive terrace system runs along this bluff line for about five miles. Numerous year-round flowing streams must have made this area nearly perfect for early human habitation. Virtually every high point along this bluff line shows evidence of occupation. One can easily see the flood plains of the Missouri and Mississippi confluence. The white cliffs of Illinois are visible from the high ground.

The Paleo Period

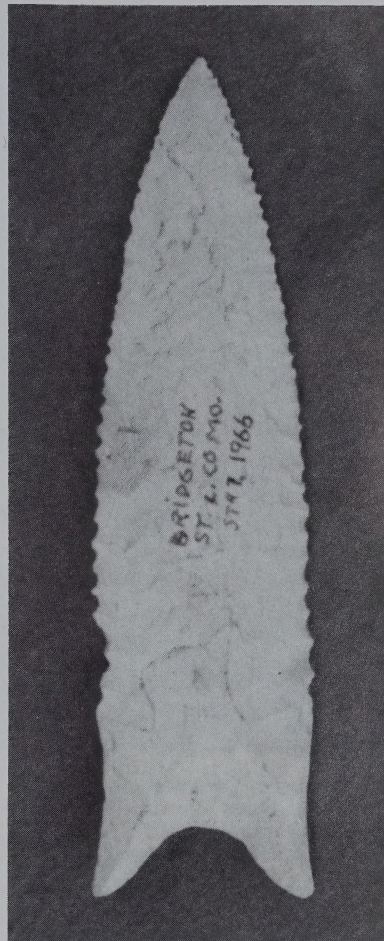
The Paleo period began with the end of the last ice age. The environment must have been, at the very least, brutal. Summers during this period were no doubt short and cold by our modern standards; the winters must have been long and difficult.

The Paleo people were nomadic. Their life consisted of following game herds and subsisting on what vegetable matter they could find in the local environment. The structures they called home were easily built and probably just as easily discarded. Hunting with thrusting and throwing spears provided their meat, so these people must have been accomplished hunters. The evidence of human occupation in this time period is at best sparse. This is probably more a measure of the limited number of people rather than the desirability of the local environment. While there is some evidence of Paleo man in this area, there is no specific site that is definitely a Clovis or Paleo site, though the future and the past could conspire to change this currently accepted fact.

The Dalton Period

The Dalton Period in this area was a time of gradual change in the environment and the life ways of the people. Hunting and foraging was still the basic way of life, but the gradual warming of the environment made life a little more pleasant. New plants and different animals made their ways to this area, and the days of the mastodon hunt had come to an end. The Dalton Period in this area is fairly well represented, with significant numbers of diagnostic points being found. Dalton Serrated, Hardin Barbs, St. Charles (dovetails) and Thebes are among the most common finds from this period.

Specific sites from this period are difficult to nail down, in that one is just as likely to find a Dalton point on a Mississippian site as anywhere else. Was this because of a Mississippian collector? We probably will never know. This is best exemplified by my discovery of a beautiful gray flint Dalton point on a high terrace site commonly referred to as the Spanish Village Site. This site is predominately an Emergent Mississippian site, though virtually any type from every time period has been found there. This fact alone shows us



Serrated Dalton point found on the Edward Boenker farm in Bridgeton, St. Louis County, Missouri, in 1966. This point is parallel flaked and is 4½ inches long. Personal find and collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri.



A collection of Dalton points from the north St. Louis County (Bridgeton-Florissant) area. John T. Crowley and Michael J. McGraw collections.

that this particular site has been acceptable for human habitation for the last 10,000 years.

Another site that shows evidence of early occupation was Boenker's Hill. While Boenker's Hill is certainly not a prolific site, it has over the years added a fair number of early point types to local collectors' collections. Boenker's Hill does, however, hold a significant place in local history for a number of important discoveries made over the years by the Boenker family during farming and excavating operations. (See the article on Boenker's Hill on page 92.)

One possible site from this time period is located under what is now a car dealership. This site was excavated during the early seventies by heavy earth moving machinery. As luck would have it, after the removal of 3 or 4 feet of dirt, heavy rain delayed the grading process. This allowed me the opportunity to make one of my most exciting discoveries. I found a highly beveled Hardin Barb point with only the midsection exposed in a small gully formed by the heavy rain. A number of other pieces were also found exhibiting beveling to both the right and left sides.

Another possible site was also located down St. Charles Rock Road, under what is now the Westlake building. This site provided a broken St. Charles point, a broken Thebes point, a Dalton, and a highly beveled 6 inch knife blade.

Other points from this period are randomly scattered throughout the general area. Another important distinction that first occurred during the Dalton Period was the first evidence of a ceremonial life. While there is no evidence of a ceremonial life in the Dalton period in the Bridgeton area, it no doubt occurred. The first evidence of a religious life was exhibited at the Graham Cave complex with a partial human skeleton buried in the floor of the cave.

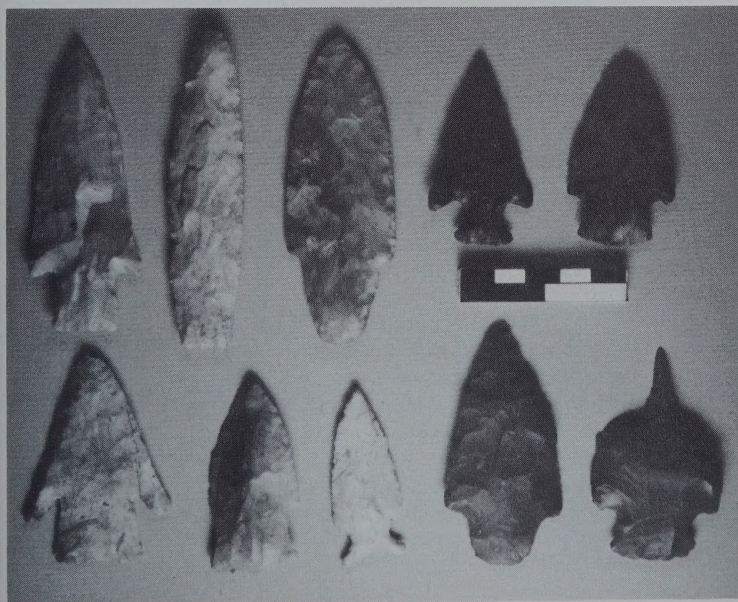
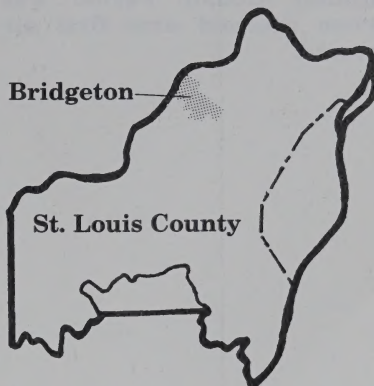
The Early Archaic Period

The Early Archaic Period began with a change in the environment. The climate became much dryer. "Klippel (1970a) worked through the full complement of excavated material from Graham Cave, reviewed some of the material from Arnold Research Cave, and conducted new excavations in both sites. He determined from an analysis of the sizes of particles and from a study of the faunal remains in Graham Cave that the Early Archaic occupation followed a major climatic change from wet to dry."

This change brought about a change in the Archaic Indians' economy. While hunting with spears still remained important, the big game hunters of the past were but a fading memory. Small game and fish replaced deer and other large animals as a source of protein. Vegetable matter also became a much more important part of the Early Archaic Indians' diet and economy. These people also became far less nomadic, preferring to stay in one location and making greater use of the local flora and fauna.

The Archaic Indians stone working technology also changed. The use of ground stone artifacts appeared for the first time. Rubbed hematite articles were made, as well as ground stone manos used in preparation of vegetable foods. These people still lived in small family groups in villages but their numbers remained relatively small. A group of 100 people would have represented a rather substantial community.

Early Archaic point types can be found on virtually every site in Bridgeton. It does not appear that there is any significant concentration in any particular location. Another significant change in the technology of the Indians was in their point typology. Fluting was no longer practiced. The people of this time period were experimenting with a variety of stemmed points: Hardin Barbs, Agate Basin, St. Charles (dove tail), Rice Lobed, Graham Cave Notched, Hidden Valley, and Lanceolate forms represent the most diagnostic point types from the period. Basal grinding is another of the most common characteristics of points from this period.



An assortment of creek finds representing the Early Archaic through Mississippian Periods. John T. Crowley and Michael J. McGraw collections. Top: Hardin Barbed, Nebo Hill, Dickson, Cupp Corner Notched, Late Archaic corner notched. Bottom: Hardin Barbed, Steuben Stemmed, Jakie Stemmed, Dickson, and Woodland Period drill.

Middle Archaic Period was when grooved axes first appeared.

This period was designated as the Forager Tradition in Carl Chapman's *The Archaeology of Missouri, I*. It appears that this tradition extended throughout the central United States. "The Forager Tradition in the Archaic Period in Missouri was a part of the overall diversification of means of gaining a living that was taking place throughout the Missouri-Mississippi-Ohio drainage and the eastern United States. It is not improbable that many of the changes made during the Forager Tradition in the Archaic Period originated in the Lower Missouri Central Mississippi Valley. In any instance, the changes are reflected there even if they were not conceived there." (Chapman, 1975).

The Middle Archaic Period

The climatic changes in the environment that began during the Early Archaic Period continued into the Middle Archaic Period with the general drying of the environment continuing. The cultural adaptations of the Early Archaic continued as well. There were, however, a number of significant changes in point typology and manufacture techniques that make artifacts from this period distinguishable from the earlier time periods. One of these innovations is the use of heat treating of the flint prior to manufacturing of a point or knife blade. This technique allowed the individual to work with a source material of a lesser quality and still achieve the desired result, a finely crafted point. One of the aspects that made heat treating desirable was that it made the flint harder and more brittle (therefore more easily chipped) and it gave the point a glossier appearance. While the cosmetic appearance of the heat treated flint was of relative unimportance, it was probably a source of pride to the individual who crafted the point (heat treating also often altered the color of the flint).

Another important difference in the point typology of the Middle Archaic Period was the emphasis on the side notching of points. This is easily seen in points common from this period. A representative sample would include point types like Raddatz, Big Sandy, and Osceola. There is also a myriad of other point type names from this time period, all of which depend on the particular collector's preference and relative location. Let us say for the sake of simplicity that a side notched point is most often associated with the Middle Archaic Period.

The Middle Archaic Period was also the time when the first grooved axes appeared. These axes were typically the full-grooved variety. The manufacturing and use of wood working tools and the development of weaving are a few of the other innovations of this period.

Middle Archaic point types and other diagnostic artifacts are fairly common in the Bridgeton and the greater St. Louis area. This is also true throughout the central states region. Boenker's Hill, Spanish Village and the 270 field show evidence of Middle Archaic occupation, as does virtually every site in this area.



A classic Table Rock Stemmed point from the Bridgeton area. John T. Crowley collection.

The Late Archaic Period

The Late Archaic Period must have been a difficult time in history. The environment by this time was very dry and in all likelihood also very warm by our standards. The areas of forestation had diminished along with their bountiful food supply. Areas of concentrated human occupation shifted to sites along the major rivers where a dependable source of water was always available. The economy also shifted during this period, from one based primarily on hunting to one based more on vegetable foods, which resulted in the very beginnings of agriculture as a way of gaining a living from the environment. The people of this period typically chose ridge crests along river systems as the ideal location for campsites. While this must have been a difficult time to make a living, the people had learned to use virtually every niche in the environment.

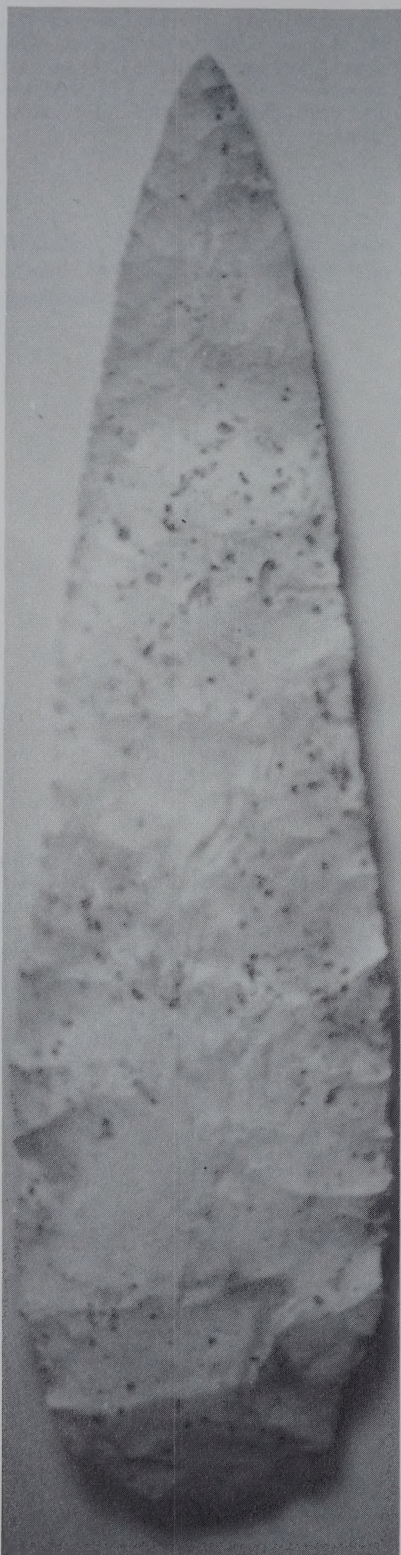


An assortment of artifacts from the substation field in Bridgeton, Missouri. They represent the Late Archaic and Woodland Periods. John T. Crowley and Michael J. McGraw collections.

The extensive knowledge of the local environment and the greater dependence on vegetable foods changed the culture of these people, as well as their tools. Dart or spear points were reduced in size and number, clearly reflecting a lesser emphasis on hunting. One of the common characteristics of point types from this period is the use of corner notching as a means of halting the blade to a shaft. Classic point types from the Late Archaic Period would be the Etley (most likely used as a specialized knife), the Tablerock Stemmed, Matanzas point, Big Creek, Smith basal notched, Stone Square Stemmed, and Afton points. Lanceolate points typical of this period consisted of Sedalia, Nebo Hill, and Red Ochre. Another diagnostic tool appearing during this period was the $\frac{3}{4}$ grooved axe. This

Points from St. Charles County. Michael J. McGraw and John T. Crowley collections. Top: Hardin Barbed, Agate Basin, Big Sandy Notched, and Dickson. Bottom: Snyder, Table Rock Stemmed, and a paddle base drill.





An exceptional 7¼ inch slightly beveled knife blade found in St. Charles County near Defiance, Missouri, while farming the bluff line. Donald Pres-tien collection.

represented an improvement from the earlier full-grooved axe of the Middle Archaic Period.

In Bridgeton and the greater St. Louis region Late Archaic point types are the rule rather than the rarity. Using my collection as a guide, Late Archaic types nearly represent a majority of my collection. This is also true of many other collectors from this area. Here in Bridgeton we had a number of potential Late Archaic village sites, but seemingly all have been destroyed by commercial development. One such site that gave me dramatic evidence of Late Archaic occupation was the site commonly referred to as the substation field (so named because of a small electrical substation adjacent to it). This particular site provided me with virtually every point type diagnostic to this period. This site was located on a terrace above the Missouri River and is now the site of a much larger electrical substation and for all intents and purposes it has been utterly destroyed. This Late Archaic site had no sign of pottery use and the soil was very rich in humus, excellent evidence of processing of vegetable matter for food.



An assortment of artifacts from the substation field in Bridgeton, Missouri. They represent the Late Archaic and Woodland Periods. John T. Crowley and Michael J. McGraw collections.



Three large knife blades from Bridgeton and St. Charles. Michael J. McGraw and John T. Crowley collections.



An assortment of artifacts from Boenker's Hill representing a variety in age range. Most notable are the Etley (Late Archaic) left side, St. Charles point (Early Archaic) right side, and Kings Corner Notched points in the upper right (Late Archaic through Woodland periods). John T. Crowley collection.

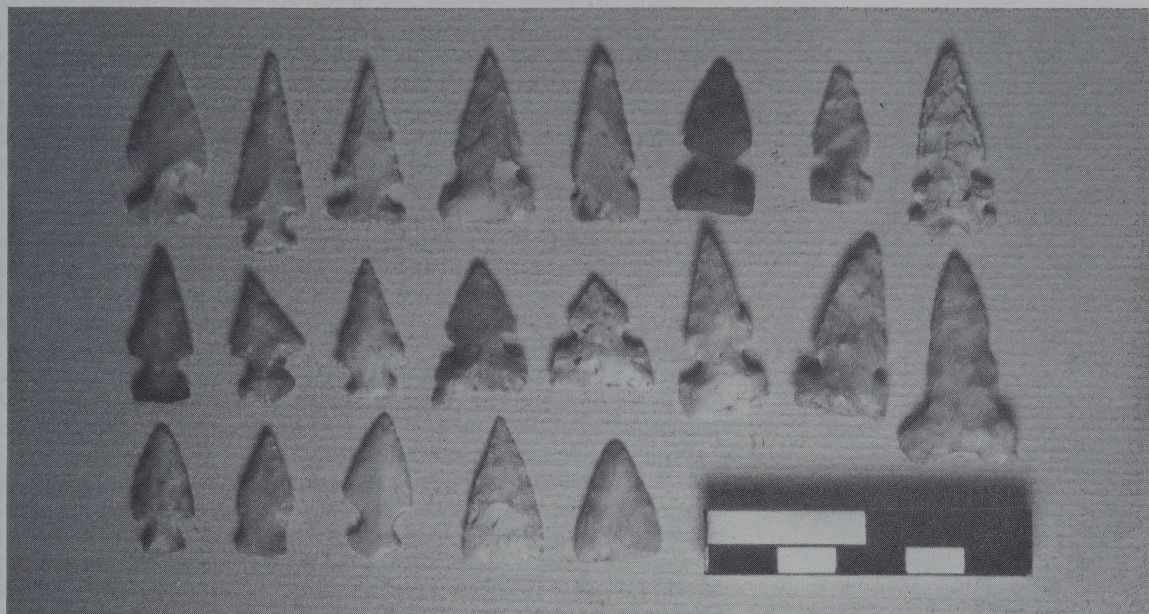
The Early Woodland Period

The physical environment during the Early Woodland Period gradually changed to conditions that we would consider normal. More frequent rains and a generally more forgiving temperature set the stage for a dramatic change in culture. The one significant change that brought about the Woodland Period was the development of pottery.

Chapman (1980) states, "In every instance the appearance of pottery was one of the major markers of the Woodland Tradition or period, and it has even been suggested by some authors that the Woodland Period was ushered in by the introduction of pottery to prepottery cultures." This very important innovation allowed the Woodland people an easier method of food preparation and, more importantly, a method of long-term food storage. The beginnings of the development of agriculture during the Late Archaic Period continued during the Woodland Period. These two factors would in time alter the very structure of American Indian society.

In Missouri the Early Woodland Culture began with little change from the Late Archaic period. Pottery was introduced to this area by about 500 B.C. "...black sand incised pottery in the Northwest and the Northeast Prairie Regions is indeed Early Woodland in time. Perino (1966b: 85) noted that dates for the Peisker Site range from 625 to 230 B.C. and that "a mean average of 500 B.C. probably would be more correct," which would place the early component at the end of the Early Woodland and the beginning of the Middle Woodland Period." (Chapman, 1980)

The typical contingent of point types from the Early Woodland Period in Bridgeton and the surrounding area would consist of Afton points, Kramer points, Steuben Stemmed points, Langtry points, and Gary points. Late Archaic points were also common on sites I

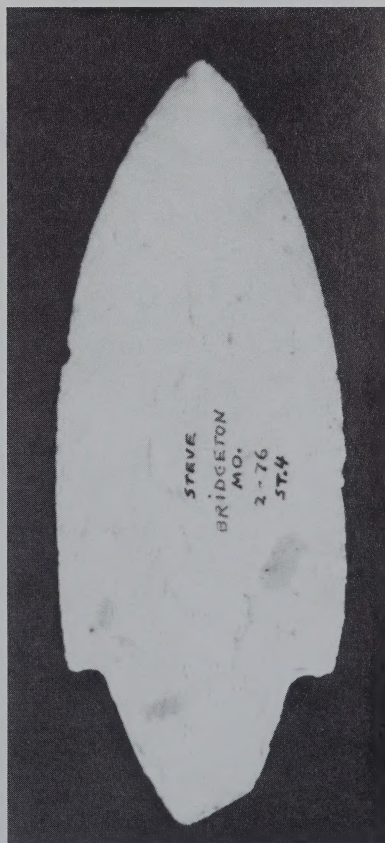


have designated as being Early Woodland. One site I feel should be designated as an early Woodland Period site is on a terrace located just below the Spanish Village Site. Another possible Early Woodland site was located on a terrace adjacent to the substation field. This site did have some evidence of pottery, but also artifacts ranging from the Late Archaic through the Middle Woodland. This site has been designated as the Ralston Purina field because during the late 1960's the Ralston Purina field was displaced by a Ralston Purina plant. These two sites probably represent a village that existed for a long period, possibly extending from the Late Archaic through to the Middle Woodland Period. It would also not be unusual to find an Early Woodland type point in any field throughout the area.

The Middle Woodland Period

During the Middle Woodland Period the environment remained more or less constant. It was during this period that our Native American ancestors achieved new levels of culture and sophistication. The Hopewellian Culture brought with it new trade routes throughout the central United States. The Hopewellian Culture established trade with the western United States, specifically with the Yellowstone National Park region, where obsidian (natural volcanic glass) was apparently mined and then shipped into our region. Mica, another natural mineral, was imported from the Appalachian Mountains to the east. To the north, natural copper from the Great Lake region found its way into our area, and of course from the south, marine artifacts like shark's teeth and shell artifacts were brought up from the Gulf of Mexico.

Along with this abundance of new trade and materials came the advance of culture. This is most easily demonstrated through the use of mound building as a cultural activity. Many of these mounds were used as burial places for people of high status; however, not all the mound building during this period was associated with burial practices. One mound group located in the lower Illinois River Valley may have been evidence of the Middle Woodland people's interest in the stars. Dr. John White suggested in a library meeting some years ago that the function of some of the mounds may have been to mark time rather than to bury the local elite. This may well be an accurate interpretation, but of course it will require more study to determine if this was a general practice of the Hopewellian peoples.



Dickson point found in Bridgeton, St. Louis County, Missouri, by Steve Rampani in 1976. Collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri.

Top: An assortment of Late Woodland and Mississippian points from the Spanish Village Site and Bridgeton area. Collection of John T. Crowley.

Hopewell pipes exhibit exceptional artistry.

Among the other innovations of the Hopewellian Period was an apparent dedication to the arts. Stone and ceramic pipes from this time period exhibit exceptional artistry, and clay and stone effigies were also relatively common artifacts from this time period. Pottery from this period comes in a variety of forms from ordinary cord-marked or fabric-impressed to vessels elaborately decorated with numerous designs and artistic treatments. Yet another innovation during this period in our area was the development of the bow and arrow. Prior to this time hunting was conducted exclusively with spears. Among the agricultural materials introduced was maize or corn. We know this food source came from the Central American region. The Central American cultures at this time were quite advanced and may well have dramatically influenced the culture in the central United States.

The evidence of the Middle Woodland occupation in the Bridgeton area is abundant in the forms of point types common to this period and an equal abundance of pottery from this period. An extensive study of local pottery types was conducted some years ago by the late C. J. (Polly) Polyschultz. Polly's extensive collection from the Bridgeton area provided surprises to the late Carl and Eleanor Chapman when they came to one of our educational library meetings. Common point types from this time period consist of Dickson points, Waubesa, Snickers, King Corner Notched, Reed Side Notched, and an assortment of small arrowpoints simply designated as Woodland types. The ground stone grooved axes were generally a thing of the past by this time period, with the Middle Woodland people preferring to make the simpler, more easily manufactured celt. Discoidals or chunky stones (gaming stones) also appeared in the Middle Woodland Period in the Bridgeton and greater St. Louis area.

Two discoidals from Bridgeton, Missouri. John T. Crowley collection.



The Late Woodland Period

This period in American Indian history was a time of cultural decline and transition. Toward the end of the Middle Woodland Period another climatic change took place which dramatically affected the life ways of the American Indian. The environment cooled. The cultural changes seem to be closely related to climatic fluctuation. The Scandic (Bryson and Welland 1967: table 23) beginning about A.D. 400 was coincidental. Griffin (1960a) suggested that the climatic change occurred early in the first millenium A.D. and reduced the growing season enough in the northern Hopewell regions in the northern Mississippi River Valley to bring about uncertainty or failure of crop maturity.

He proposed that the change from the culturally well-developed Middle Woodland (Hopewell) cultures to the Late Woodland period cultures was gradual. We know the growing of corn (maize) and tobacco was vital to the ceremonial life of the Hopewellian people. If these crops that were so important to their ceremonial life could not be grown, then naturally the influence of the Hopewellian culture would diminish. The trade and artistry that was an important part of the Hopewellian culture also declined. In our particular area (the greater St. Louis region) the evidence of Hopewellian influences is somewhat minimal.

We know these people depended less on gardening and more on hunting and fishing. They made greater use of their local environment by exploiting it to the fullest. These people became more nomadic, preferring seasonal camps to permanent villages in a given territory. One very important development during this period was the importation of the bow and arrow as a hunting tool. This development was most likely imported from the western United States as Indians there apparently had the bow and arrow at an earlier date. The bow and arrow was introduced into our region some time around the birth of Christ. The Indians of this period lavished less on their dead. While burial mounds were still being constructed, the dead no longer received the exotic grave goods found in burials from the Middle Woodland Period.

Point types common during this period were Steuben Expanding Stem points, Gary Stemmed points, and Rice Side Notched points. These particular point types were probably knife blades or cutting tools rather than projectile points. Scallorn points were the most common type of arrowhead used at this time. Other artifacts common to this time period are rectangular celts, small hematite celts, and drilled pendants; simple elbow pipes also appear with some regularity on Late Woodland sites. Discoidals are also a common artifact from this period.

The primary Late Woodland site in Bridgeton is the now famous Spanish Village Site. This site, which has shown evidence of occupation throughout virtually every time period in American Indian history, is primarily a Late Woodland-Emergent (Early) Mississippian site. Practically every point type common to this period is found at Spanish Village.

The Early Mississippian Period

At this point I find myself beginning the discussion of each period with a brief comment on the change in the environment of the preceding period. Environmental change played a major role in the life ways of the American Indian. It affected every part of their lives and had a major influence on the places they chose to live and the tools they manufactured. With that being said, late in the Late Woodland period the climate apparently again warmed. By 850 A.D. the growing of corn had again become popular. This was a time when the people began to depend on farming as the main way of making a living.



Pick from the collection of John Crowley, Bridgeton, Missouri.

Mississippian pottery is shell tempered.

"Greater dependence on horticulture and the production of food apparently became important by A.D. 850. Except for maize, the agricultural products of greatest importance are not known, in addition, stable food production, population growth, and relationships established through ceremonial interaction within the region must have accelerated cultural changes. Corn may have been a religious object to be venerated at certain periods by special ceremonies in which preparation for eating and drinking was handled as a ritual, but it also was the staff of life, available to everyone for consumption throughout most of the year. The availability of several varieties of this important food plant, maize, could have added considerably in the development of the Village Farmer Tradition and the establishment of civic ceremonial fortified towns or interaction centers that were the markers of the Village Farmer Tradition of the Mississippian period." (Chapman, 1980) With the favorable change in the environment, and with these people already being regionally stabilized during the preceding time period, it is only natural that out of the ashes of the Hopewellian Culture rose the Mississippian Culture to replace it.

The Greater St. Louis Region holds a prominent position in the history of the Early Mississippian period. With the Cahokia Mound Group located just a few miles to the east of modern day St. Louis, and the significant but now destroyed major mound group on the city's north side (St. Louis is known as the "Mound City"), there is little doubt that St. Louis or whatever it was called 1000 years ago wielded great power and influence with all the Indians in the central states region.

Among the innovations of the Mississippian Period were the fortifications of their major city or ceremonial centers. The Mississippian people developed new ways of manufacturing pottery. One of the characteristics of Mississippian pottery is the use of shell as a tempering agent. Prior to this time pottery was tempered with grog (crushed pottery sherds) or grit (ground limestone or other material). With farming becoming the main form of making a living for the Mississippian people, one would expect that their farming tools would show dramatic improvement as they did. The use of Mill Creek chert in the manufacture of hoes and spades is to be expected at almost every Mississippian site. This brownish-tan material is known only to come from a small area in Illinois, and yet it is common throughout the Mississippian Culture. The Mississippian people reached new levels of artistic expression with effigy pots and figurines. Mound building, which was common in the Middle and Late Woodland Periods for burials, was now done to build platform mounds, though mounds were still used to bury the elite class.

The centralized government of this period must have been truly powerful. To get an idea of the scope of their power, one only has to walk among the mound group at Cahokia. In Bridgeton there is ample evidence of the Mississippian Culture. Mill Creek hoes and spades have been found virtually everywhere, including the Spanish Village site and the Westlake Quarry Site off of St. Charles Rock Road. Pottery from this period also can be found throughout the area. Boenker's Hill again holds a place of prominence in the Mississippian Period. The discovery of approximately 18 Indian graves with conch shells and beads showed evidence of Mississippian influence. (See Boenker's Hill article.) Another Mississippian burial site (now destroyed) was probably a mound located on a knoll overlooking the Missouri River to the north. This site was looted years ago. I have seen a disk bowl pipe that was reported to have come from this site. In Bridgeton I know of only a limited number of mounds. The Bridgeton area is hilly, so it is possible these "mounds" were actually natural hills used by the Indians, or they may have been slightly enlarged natural formations. There are definitely mounds located to the west in the Creve Coeur area, many of which have been partially or completely destroyed. One partially destroyed platform mound located off Olive Street Road is still visible in the Woods Mill Creek area. Another platform mound (destroyed) was located on what is now the site of a condominium (along Creve Coeur Mill Road).



To the east there have been reports of a mound group located where the Villa Maria subdivision now sits off Missouri Bottoms Road and Charbonier Road in Hazelwood. These mound groups were no doubt related to the Bridgeton area, but in Bridgeton, despite the evidence of habitation, mounds are the rarity rather than the rule. Common point types from this period are Scallorn points, Cahokia notched points, Mississippian triangular (Madison points), Reed site notched and Huffaker (Cahokia multiple notched).

The Middle Mississippian Period

The Middle Mississippian Period was a time of consolidation of power within the Mississippian Culture. Little change occurred during this period in the artifacts produced by these early Americans. What did change was the number of people living in this local environment. The Middle Mississippian is characterized by a dramatic increase in population. The civic and political centers reached their highest level of organization and power. The trade network of the Mississippian Culture covered the entire central states area. Mica from the Appalachian Mountains was used for ornamentations. Natural copper from the Great Lakes Region was used for a variety of purposes, from small celts to ornate effigies.

Cahokia, the largest city in North America, reached its zenith during this period. The population had also increased to impressive levels and no doubt required a powerful central leader to keep it running smoothly. However, the future of the Mississippian Culture was subject to the same forces that changed American Indian Culture in the previous time periods; the environment. There is also the possibility that other factors played a role in the history of the Mississippian Culture, such as population density (over-crowding) or epidemics. Regardless of the causes, toward the latter part of the Middle Mississippian Period the Mississippian Culture went into decline. The large populations that were present in the Central and Northern parts of the Southeast Riverine Region in the Early and Middle Mississippi Periods declined or disappeared toward the end of the Middle Mississippi Period (Chapman, 1980). On the basis of present information, it appears that all the large fortified town-sites were abandoned, or were no longer fortified. The area from the junction of the Missouri to the mouth of the Ohio River had undergone a major cultural change. No longer prominently evident was the coordination between the highly organized, fully fortified civic ceremonial centers, not too distantly separated. So, despite the heights of power and organization of the Mississippian leadership, their culture, too, faced its inevitable demise.

Specific evidence in the Bridgeton area of the Middle Mississippian Period is in fact undistinguishable from the preceding Early Mississippian. We therefore may only assume that the Bridgeton area continued much as it did in the earlier periods. Keep in mind the Bridgeton area had an abundance of the essentials necessary for life. Numerous year-round flowing streams and, of course, the Missouri River just a mile or two to the north would have provided our local inhabitants with fish, wild life and the fertile bottom land essential for farming, regardless of drought. So it is my theory that the Mississippian inhabitants of the Bridgeton area probably continued much as they had prior to the demise of this Mississippian hierarchy. These people were no longer influenced by the Cahokian and St. Louis mound group and they also no longer received the benefits of this association. Trade was probably limited to local Indian groups. Common point types from this period are Cahokia points, Huffaker points, Mississippian Triangular, Scallorn points, and Reed Side Notch points.

Bridgeton had an abundance of the essentials for life.



Reed point from St. Charles County, and Reed and Scallorn Corner Notched points from Lincoln County. Collection of Tim McLandsborough, St. Charles, Missouri.

The Late Mississippian and Historic Periods. 1450 A.D. +

Drought and population pressures may have caused the decline.

During the later portion of the Middle Mississippian period the Mississippian Culture began to decline. Drought or population pressures may have been factors. In any event the people of the Mississippian empire had had their day. The large population abandoned the area, leaving only small numbers of Indians to fend for themselves. "The Village Farmer Tradition in Missouri started down the road to extinction about the same time that the Pueblo people in the Southwest were forced to consolidate in larger river valleys, due in part to an excessively long dry period, about A.D. 1275-1325. No doubt there were repercussions from this in the Mississippi Valley, for such dramatic catastrophes are seldom restricted to only one part of the continent. It is certain that there was a major disruption in the culture in the Central Mississippi Valley sometime between A.D. 1275-1325. A climatic fluctuation bringing uncertainty of crop production may have been a factor in the disruption. Ceremonial centers at Cahokia, Ste. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, and the northern portion of the bootheel of Missouri may have declined or have been no longer able to control internal or external populations. Families, clans, or other social units may have fled to the Ozark Highlands or moved south to join centers that were still flourishing. New coalitions such as the Osage tribe may have been formed, and tribes in Missouri and surrounding states on the eve of the discovery of the Americas by the Europeans may have been the result of the new combinations—splinter groups from the old civic ceremonial centers. These Late Mississippi Period surviving groups in the areas north of the Missouri and Arkansas border were pitifully few in comparison to the large populations that had once filled the great fortified towns in the Central Mississippi Valley." (Chapman, 1980, p. 263)

The first settlement in Missouri was Ste. Genevieve.

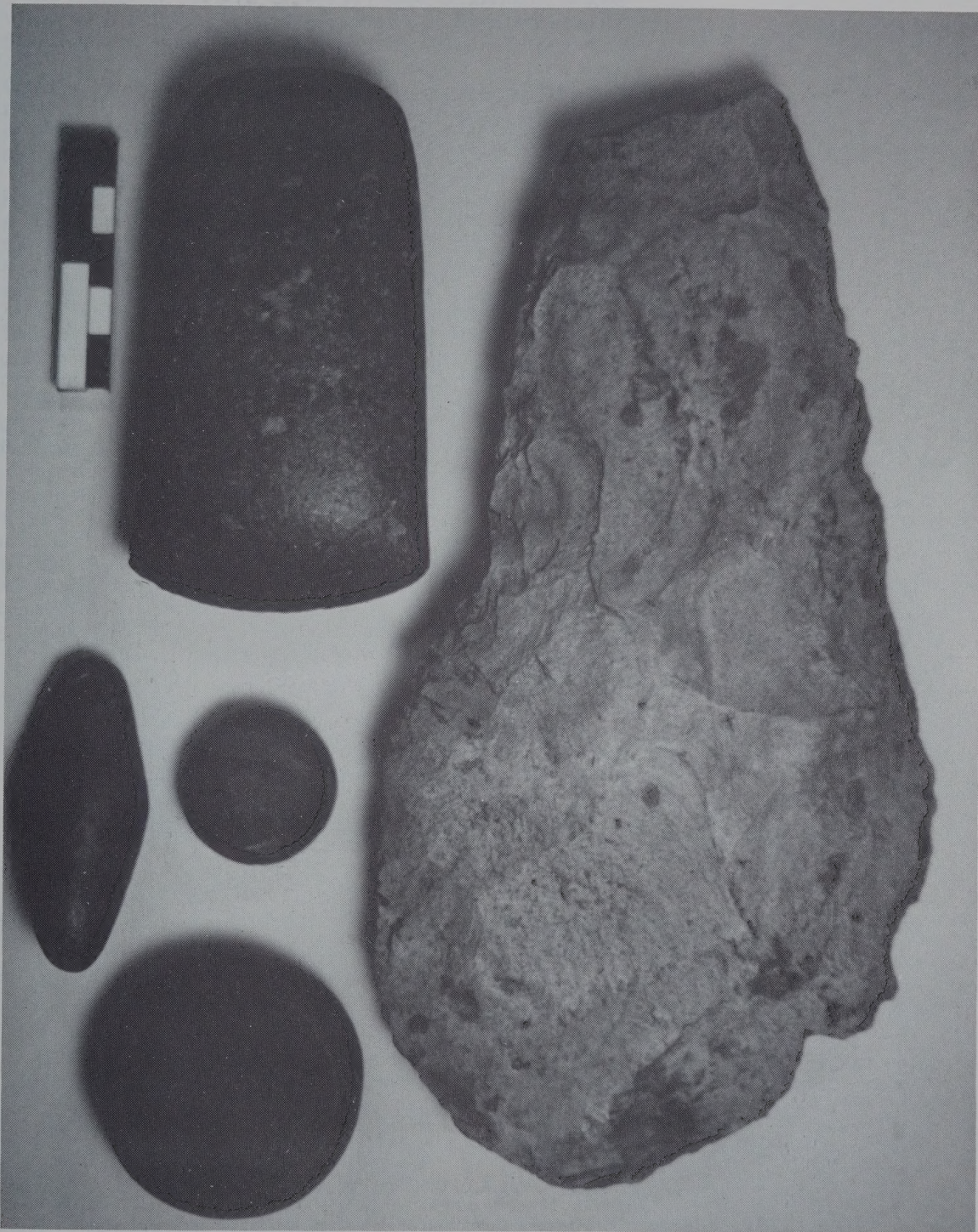
The people of the Late Mississippian Period adapted by exploiting their environment to a fuller extent. Hunting and fishing once again became the most important means of making a living. While farming was still practiced it was used to supplement the diet rather than as the mainstay. These people did not live in organized communities and had no centralized leadership so essential to the classic Mississippian Culture. The Indians of the Late Mississippian Culture were self-reliant people depending on their own knowledge and ability to survive. This knowledge of the environment allowed these people to work effectively with the first white men in the area, whose quest was for furs and hides for markets outside the area.

In this period the artifacts of the Indians underwent little change. It is therefore difficult to identify any site as specifically a Late Mississippian site. I, therefore, am unable to identify any place in Bridgeton as Late Mississippian, though I have little doubt that the Late Mississippian people lived out their lives in our area.

The Historic Period began with the entrance of the first white men into the area. The first established settlement in Missouri was Ste. Genevieve. These early pioneers were primarily of French descent and came to the west side of the Mississippi in order to avoid the rule of the British. They worked, traded, and fought with the local Indian inhabitants (probably members of the Osage tribe). The first pioneer inhabitants of Bridgeton were French or people of French ancestry. They established a small community located just west of Lambert International Airport and east of Lindbergh Blvd. It was known as Marais Des Liards (Village of Robert).

Among the more prominent Bridgeton land holders was August Chouteau, who owned most of the land occupied by the Carrollton Subdivision and the location where much of my collection was found. The people of this time were farmers and trappers. The farmland was fertile, and with the numerous creeks in the area trapping must have been profitable.





A collection from the Spanish Village Site. Included are a Mill Creek chert spade, black granite celt, two small discoidals, and a drilled plummet. John T. Crowley collection.



A large Mississippian grayware "Gadroon" bottle dating A.D. 1200-1600 from the Campbell site, Pemiscot County, Missouri. It is 7½ inches tall by 7¼ inches wide. Note the punctated disk stand, the fluted body and flaring neck. It is a fine example of southeastern Missouri pottery. Collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri.

The Indians in the area, primarily Osage, occasionally battled with the newcomers. "Young Osage braves continued terrorizing farmers and their families, stealing livestock, and committing other acts of violence. The settlers in the area realized they must band together, they must have a central fortification from which to repel raids and provide protection for their families. A site a few miles east of the Missouri River and north of the trail between St. Louis and St. Charles was chosen..." (Baruzzini, Branneky, and Boenker)

At this time the land was a Spanish territory. The Spanish Lieutenant Governor Perez had trouble with the Indian population as well as trouble with the government of the United States over rights to use the Mississippi River for trade. This issue was settled in 1795 when the two governments agreed to free navigation up and down the Mississippi River. The new Lieutenant Governor, Zenon Trudeau, encouraged immigration into the area. Lt. Gov. Trudeau increased immigration with large land grants to immigrants from every nation and of every faith. To this point immigration had been limited to Catholic French and Spanish people.

The influx of new people to the area diminished the Indian conflict through numbers alone. The Indians continued to live in the area for some time, though their numbers continued to decline as the immigration increased. In 1800 the Louisiana Territory was deeded back to the French by the secret Treaty of San Ildefonso. President Thomas Jefferson, fearing French control of New Orleans, sent emissaries to France to negotiate the Louisiana Purchase for \$15,000,000. On March 9th, 1804, the Louisiana purchase brought Missouri and most of the land west of the Mississippi under the control of the United States.

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1968 *Bridgeton Since 1794*. Pg. 13.



Two Mill Creek chert hoes, found together near Westlake Landfill. John T. Crowley collection.

The following was a 3 page handwritten letter by Edward F. Boenker (Banker) to his daughter Jane (Mrs. Sherman Kneemiller) about 37 prehistoric burials unearthed in 1927 and 1949 in what is affectionately referred to as "Boenker's Hill" by many Bridgeton and West St. Louis County residents. Boenker's Hill is located in Bridgeton, St. Louis County, Missouri.

The Boenker's farm is not far from the Spanish Village or "Pac Man" site where excavations by the University of Missouri-St. Louis began in 1982. Features and artifacts collected by UMSL and G.S.L.A.S. members indicate that the Spanish Village site was occupied between the Dalton period (8,000 B.C.) and the Mississippian period (1,200 A.D.) and was believed to have been a satellitic village of Cahokia Mounds at this later date. Based upon current studies and accepted dating I have added a few comments on my own (in parentheses) that will give the reader a clearer understanding of this account. The letter is as follows:

"I will tell you about the Indian skeleton I discovered about September 8, 1927.

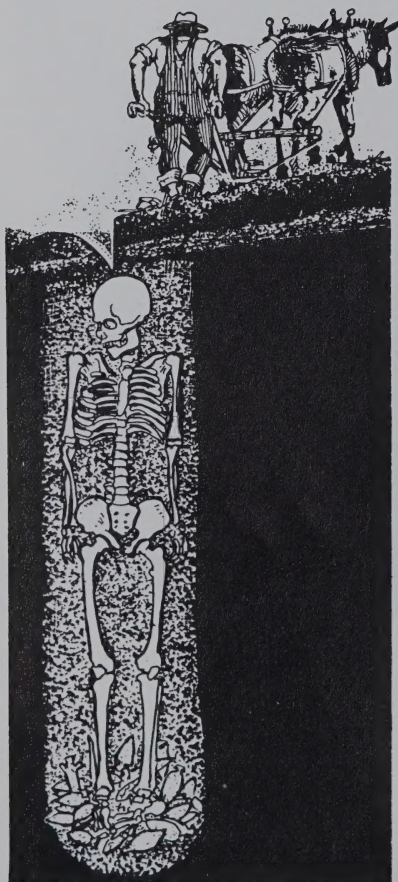
"While plowing one dead furrow with a team of mules, we usually plow one furrow deeper than usual, I struck something hard. I thought it was an old stump, but when I looked down it was the top of an Indian skull. I marked the spot and when quitting time was, I went back after supper with a spade to explore what I had hit. As I dug down I found the body had been buried standing up. I dug and dug to the bottom of his feet and found he was standing in a mass of Indian arrows that had never been used. Not a chip or worn part on them. Some were small and some were large. The size (of the projectile points) was from 2 inches to about 6 inches long.

"I plowed the same hill twice a year, as it was the custom at the time for raising better crops. In November 1927 I was plowing the same hill about 25 or 30 feet from the first body. I was plowing about 8 or 9 inches deep on the slope of the North side of the hill toward the Missouri River when again I struck something that sounded like a rock. This time it was a solid drinking vessel. When I raised it, it was over the face of this skeleton. This was just the beginning of the finding—for this grave had seven bodies in [it]. Five adults—two children about 10 to 12 years old. Four bodies were facing east and three facing west, somewhat mangled together. But each one of these bodies had a drinking vessel over the face. The depth of this grave was eight inches at the lowest [or uppermost] and fourteen inches at the deepest point which ran into the hill. These drinking vessels I sold for eight dollars a piece and are on display at Forest Park. This burial, Dr. Titterington said, was following an epidemic of some kind of sickness.

"Dr. Titterington brought along an instrument to run into the ground, which was a long iron rod, and went about 8 feet from these bodies, and he found another single burial which he said died a natural death. Dr. Titterington said [that] the soil in which they were buried had preserved the bones so hard to last from 150 to 200 years [200 to 3000 years is probably a more likely range].

"There were no [other] findings until November 1949 when my son (Edward F. Boenker) started grading for a basement for his new home. He graded about 75 feet from the last graves—and went down about four feet and uprooted 28 bodies while digging this basement. No rocks were found—but a lot of [Mississippian] beads. This hill was a burial ground for the Indians.

"Dr. Titterington said the drinking vessels which were found over the faces of these bodies were brought here from the Pacific Ocean [the Gulf Coast seems more likely]—they are noted to be a sea shell. They carried these drinking vessels with them all the time—with a rope tied around their shoulder. And their camping grounds were always the closest hill to the river for vision and also for water supply. You could tell the difference between male and female—the



female was smaller—the height measured the same as the white race. The bodies were identified to be Indians by their jaw teeth being smooth from polishing their arrows and hides. The hip to the knee bone is two inches longer than the white race. They were buried 5 feet deep and over a period of 200 years [or longer] this hill washed down to 8 inches by erosion. Other information is given in Dr. Titterington's letter.

Edward F Boenker

Edward F. Boenker—1956"

Dr. Titterington's letter confirms his opinion that the mass burial of 5 adults and 2 children were victims of an epidemic, but later after study of similar finds in the area, he said that the bodies probably represented the normal death toll during the winter months. While the ground was frozen, the bodies were stored until the spring thaw, when they could be covered with dirt. Photos of these extended burials accompanied this letter. The "sea shell drinking vessels" are in the Jefferson Memorial collection in St. Louis, Missouri, and are in fact made of whelk shell (*Busycon perversum*) that may have been traded into this area from as far away as Marco Island, Florida. Whelk shell dippers of this type were found at the Rutherford Mound (Hopewellian 500 B.C. to 500 A.D.) in Hardin County, Illinois, in 1954 and have also been discovered with artifacts dated as early as 3000 B.C.

The cache of arrowheads found around the feet of the first standing burial in 1927, are also at Forest Park. Efforts to identify these point types has been fruitless to date. In the G.S.L.A.S. Bulletin Number 5 (1949) George C. Dick's article entitled "Certain Red Ochre Burials" reported "a small, conical mound in west St. Charles County, Missouri, was being leveled by a farmer's slip. There came to light a single skeleton standing erect, surrounded by a large number of so called 'turkey tail' blades, not too refined in flaking."

The November 30, 1949, edition of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch provides additional information in regards to the discoveries made during the basement excavation. "The bones were badly broken by the excavating machinery and only one skull was recovered from the pit in good condition. There were what appeared to be beads but they disintegrated when touched and could not be referred to analysis."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special thanks to the Boenker family for sharing their personal archives and history of this site.

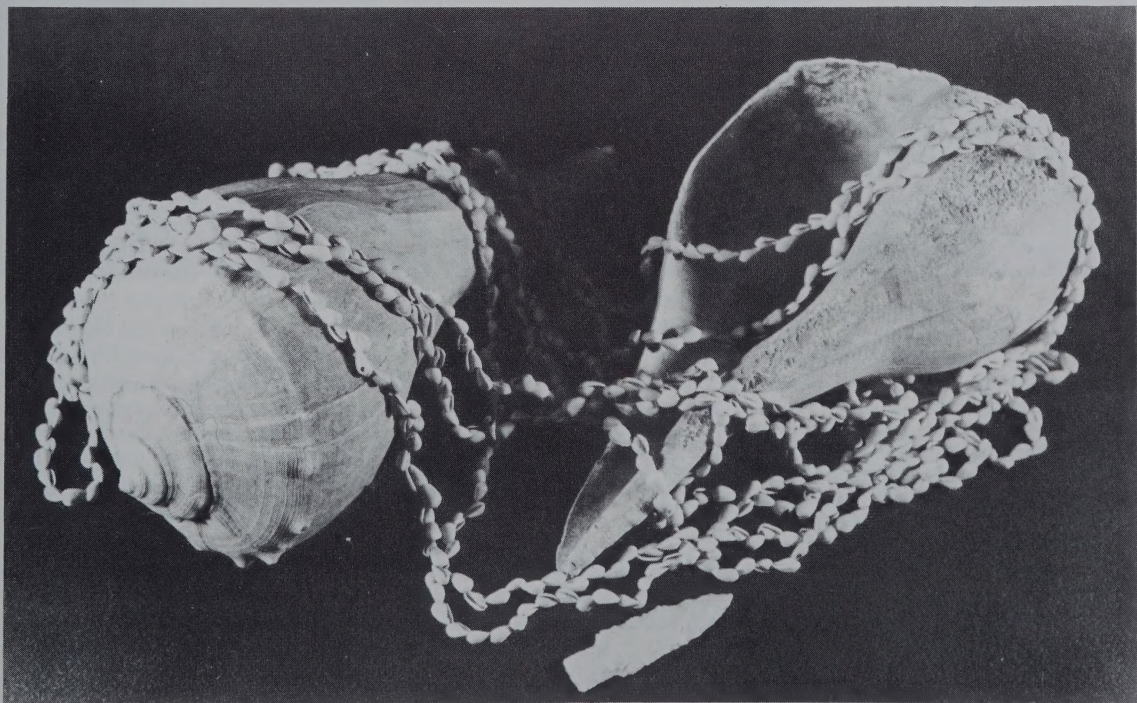
Thanks to Mike Pinnell for bringing this interesting letter to our attention.

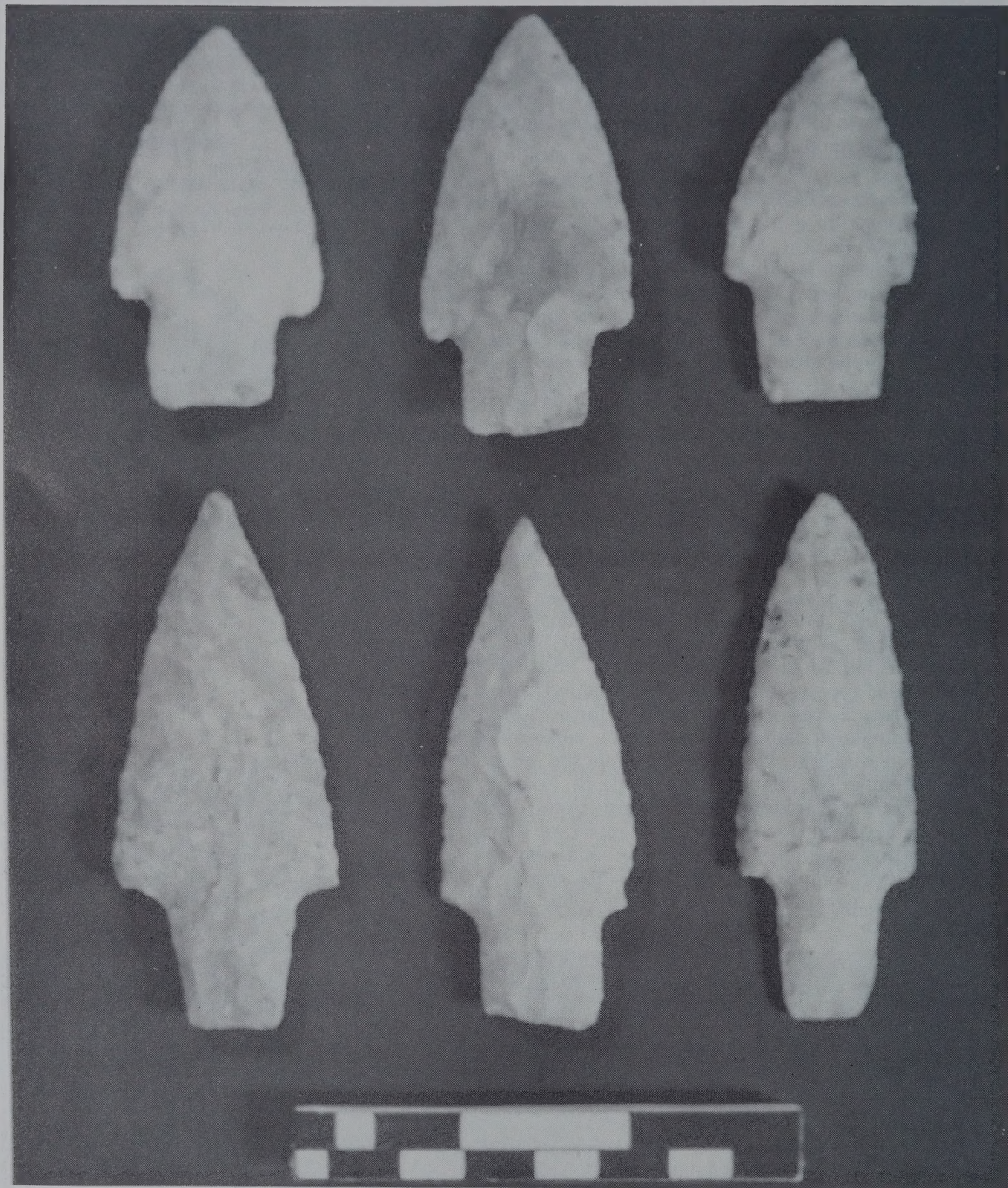
REFERENCES

- Fowler, Melvin
1957 "Rutherford Mound"
Illinois State Museum Scientific Papers
Volume VII Number 1



Two very large conch shells, both 12 inches long, and a strand of over 700 *Marginella* shell beads found associated with a Kramer point (1,000-500 B.C.) that is $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. These artifacts were found at the same construction site in Madison County, Illinois in 1989. Collection of Tim and Patty Wiemers, Edwardsville, Illinois.





Kramer—1,000 to 500 B.C., found by Harlan Soenker of St. Charles, Missouri. These 6 Kramers were found on or near the Solto Site in St. Charles County, Missouri. Mr. Soenker says that Kramers and Etleys are the most common finds that he has made over 50 years of surface hunting along the Mississippi River bluffs near his home. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.

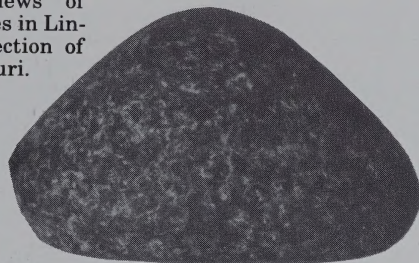
The rains did quite a job of moving soil this spring. After five years of slim pickings, we finally get to do some serious surface hunting. This year I got permission to hunt some private grounds in Lincoln County, Missouri.

The first weekend in May was sunny after a week of continually heavy rains. My nine year old daughter and I decided to investigate a small ridge overlooking a small creek. She found several broken points and a small scraper. As we were walking along, I noticed a piece of greenish-brown granite just protruding from the dirt. I was overjoyed when I found out the piece of granite was a beautifully shaped boat stone.

The boat stone measures $2\frac{3}{8}$ inches long, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, and $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches deep. There is a $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide groove across the keel.

I have talked to several collectors and they have not heard of any one else finding boat stones in Lincoln County. If any one has found other boat stones in this area, I would like to hear from them. My address is 11552 Patty Ann, St. Louis, MO 63146.

Top, side and bottom views of boatstone found by John Beyes in Lincoln County, Missouri. Collection of John Beyes, St. Louis, Missouri.



**Comment by
Tim McLandsborough**

Undrilled boatstones or "loafstones" of this type were found at the Snyders Site in Calhoun County, Illinois and were reported by William G. Focht (1969) in Vol. 16, No. 2 of the *Central States Archaeological Journal*. These grooved examples (2) were made of yellow sandstone and a mottled black stone. Boatstones are surmised to be a form of atlatl weight that appeared between the Late Archaic to Late Woodland periods. Loafstones are believed to be Late Archaic-Adena, and quite possibly the earliest boatstone form.

REFERENCE

Converse, Robert N.
1978 *Ohio Slate Types*. Archaeological
Society of Ohio

KEEP ENJOYING YOUR ARTIFACTS

Harold Williams
Joplin, Missouri

As a kid I grew up around Indian artifacts, being raised on a creek bank. My dad was always picking up arrowheads from the fields and bringing them home. It was only natural that as my brother and I grew up we did the same thing. Around 1968 I started collecting artifacts seriously for my own collection. Since that time I have built a nice collection, and as any collector knows, the next best thing to finding an arrowhead is showing and telling about those he has. Over the years I have found a good way to do this.

It all started back in 1976 when my daughter, Ava, was in the 3rd grade. Her class was studying Indians and artifacts, and my daughter told her teacher that I collected arrowheads. This teacher called and asked if I would bring some of them to school. She said she would get a couple of other classes together for me to do "show and tell." I readily agreed and this started me off on a new avenue. During the last 14 years, I have taken parts of my collection to various schools, Boy Scout troops, and church organizations. The children have enjoyed this very much and so have I. Each time, the children usually send me letters describing their thoughts and comments on the artifacts and how much they liked them. I enjoy their comments very much!

If you have a few artifacts and enjoy telling others about them and the fun you had collecting them, then don't overlook this great opportunity. Contact some of the schools and clubs in your area and let them know you are available to show and discuss your collection. You will gain from it and so will they.

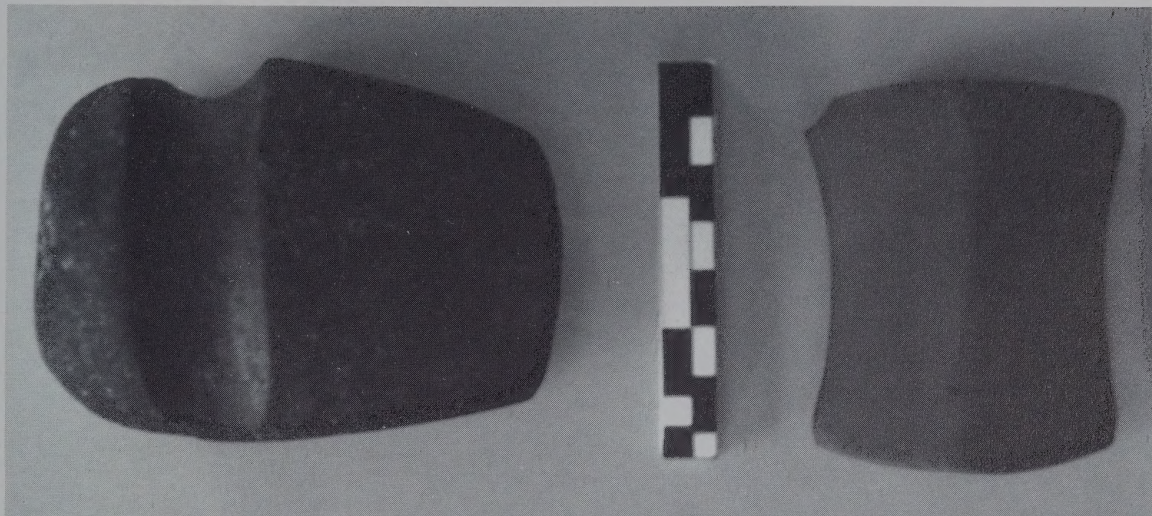
Bannerstones



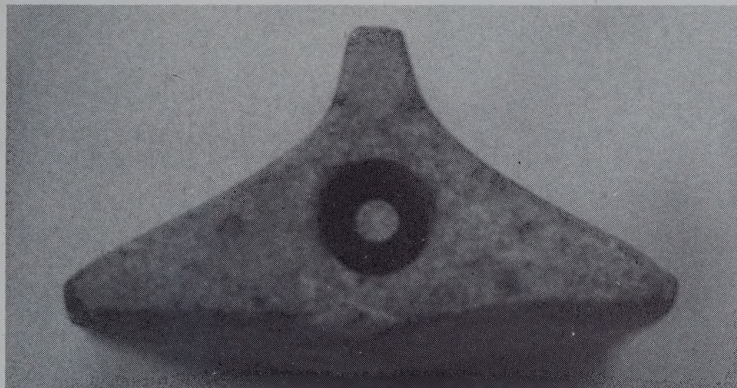
Examples of fine artifact types from north central Missouri from the collection of Maury Meadows, Bethany, Missouri. Clockwise from the upper left: large unfinished Wisconsin winged bannerstone from north-western Missouri, stone bowl from Andrew County, a hematite celt from Livingston County, two elliptical gorgets from Harrison County, a saddle back bannerstone from Mercer County, a bow tie or butterfly type bannerstone made of pipestone from Daviess County. In the center are pictured three picks; the pick on the left is from Daviess County, center pick, is from Harrison County and the one to the right is from DeKalb County. (All counties are within Missouri.)



Pick-type bannerstone found in St. Charles County, 6 miles west of St. Charles, Missouri, in 1905 by Alfred Boenker. Private collection. Photo by Charlie Wagers.

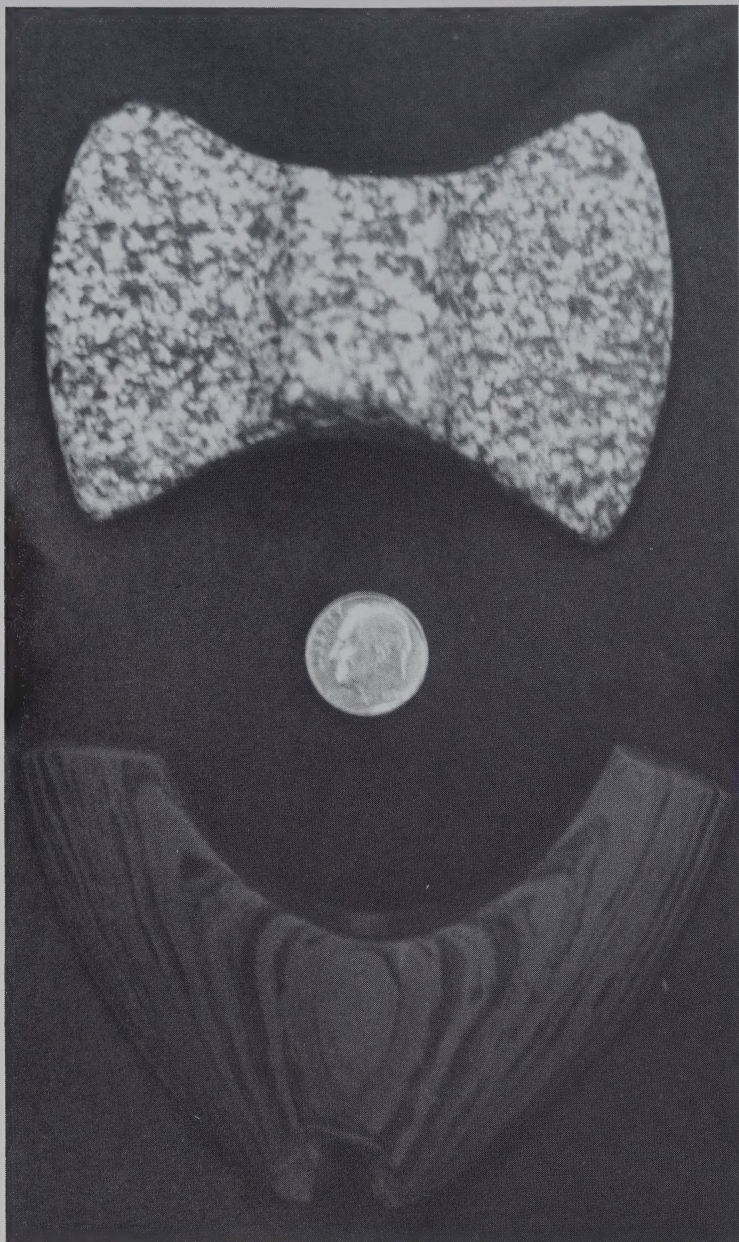


A $\frac{3}{4}$ grooved axe and a triangular bannerstone made of dark green slate found near Old Monroe, Lincoln County, Missouri, by Tim Boyles of Old Monroe, Missouri. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.



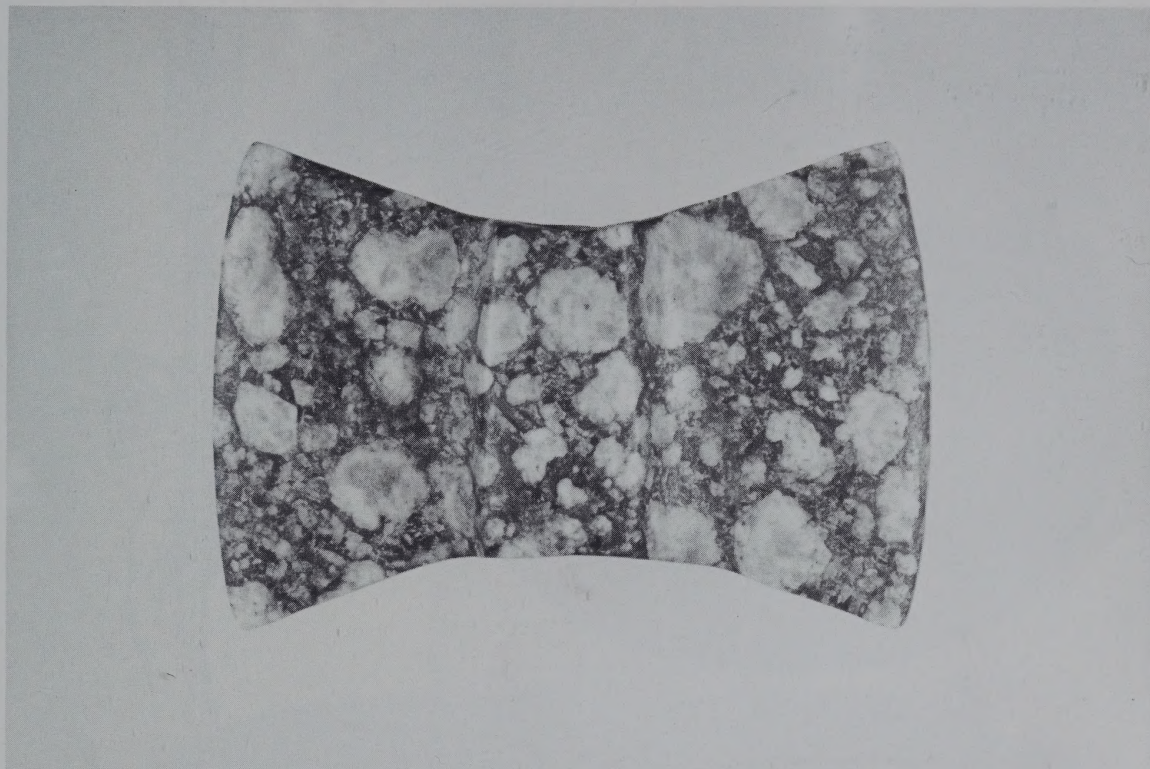
Three views of an unfinished saddle-face bannerstone made of igneous rock. It was found in Callaway County, Missouri by Paul Sculley of Columbia, Missouri, on March 8, 1989. Photos by Tim McLandsborough.



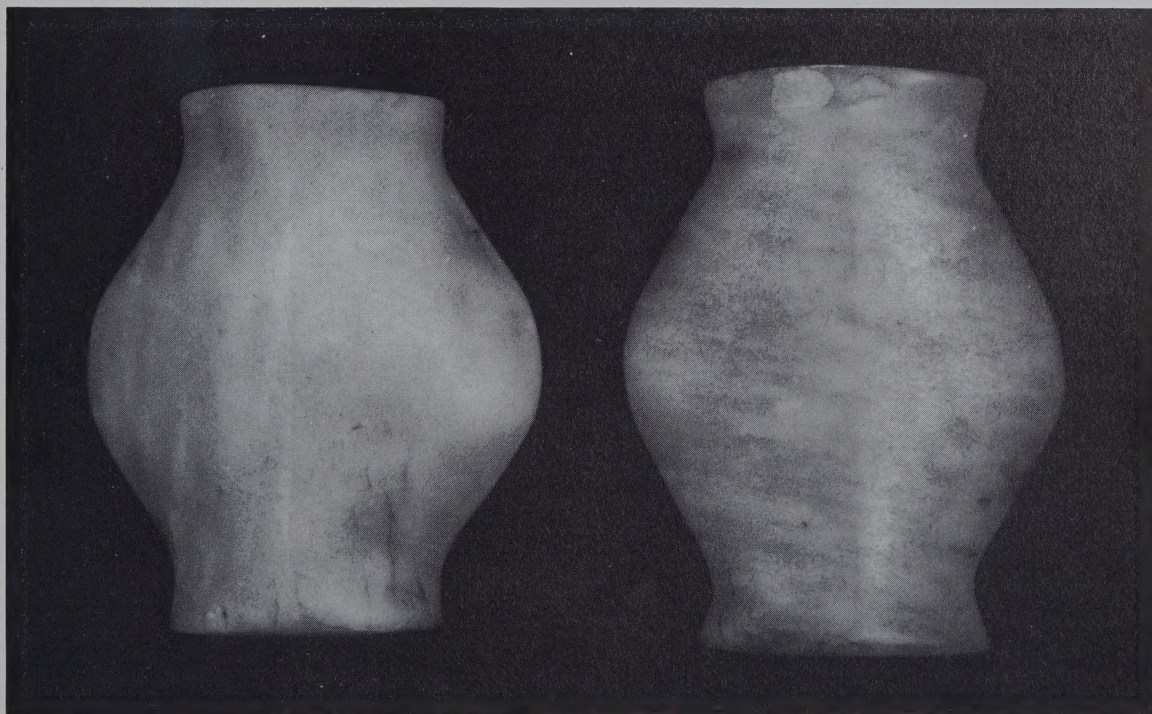


Wisconsin Winged granite bannerstone (top) and a crescent bannerstone made of green banded slate found by Tim Boyles between 1986 and 1987 near Old Monroe, Lincoln County, Missouri. Collection of Tim Boyles, Old Monroe, Missouri. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.

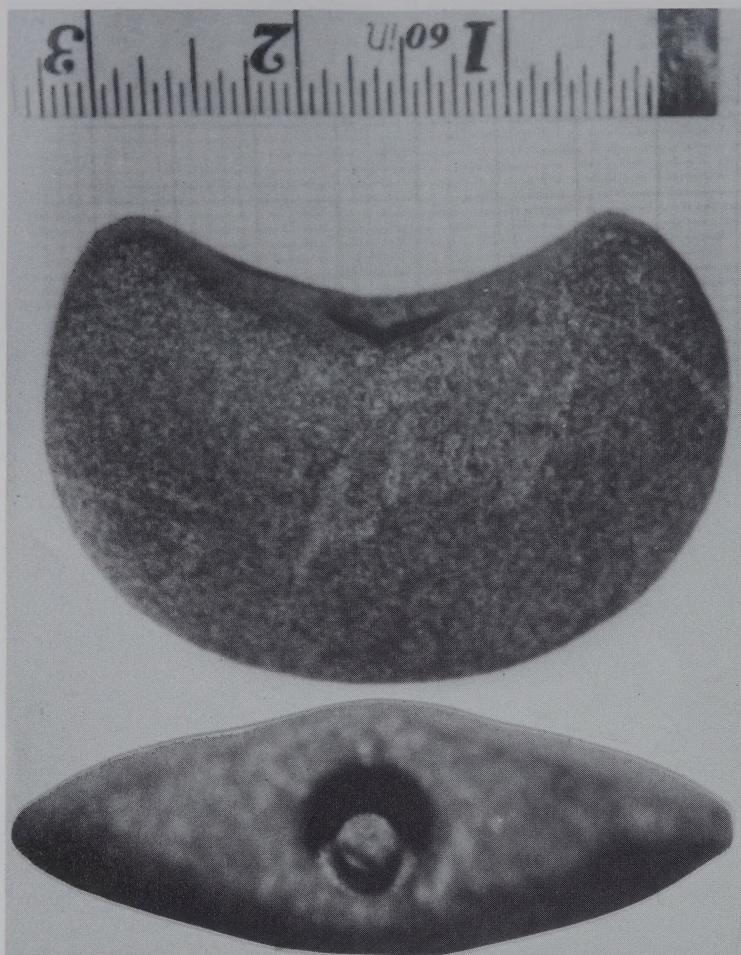




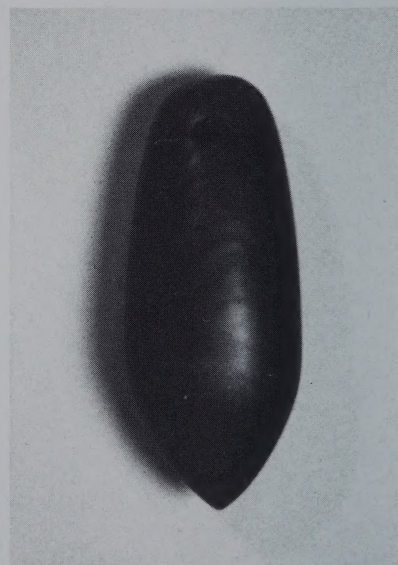
Wisconsin winged or bow-tie type bannerstone found on Mound Creek in Livingston County $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Blue Mound, Missouri by Gay Brown in 1946. Private collection. Photo by Charlie Wagers.



Single-faced-bottle-type bannerstones. Left, ex-Dr. T.H. Young collection, E.L. Renno collection, also ex-Knoblock collection, shown on page 300, #6 of *Bannerstones of the North American Indian*. Found in Perry County, Missouri. Right, formerly in the collections of Dr. T.H. Young, E.L. Renno and Knoblock, shown on page 300, #8 in *Bannerstones of the North American Indian*. Found in St. Genevieve County, Missouri. Private collection. Photo by Charlie Wagers.



An unfinished crescent bannerstone found on the Black River in Butler County, Missouri, in 1965 by Lillian Willbanks, Poplar Bluff, Missouri. Made of gray granite, this bannerstone was about half way drilled. It is $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches tall by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide.

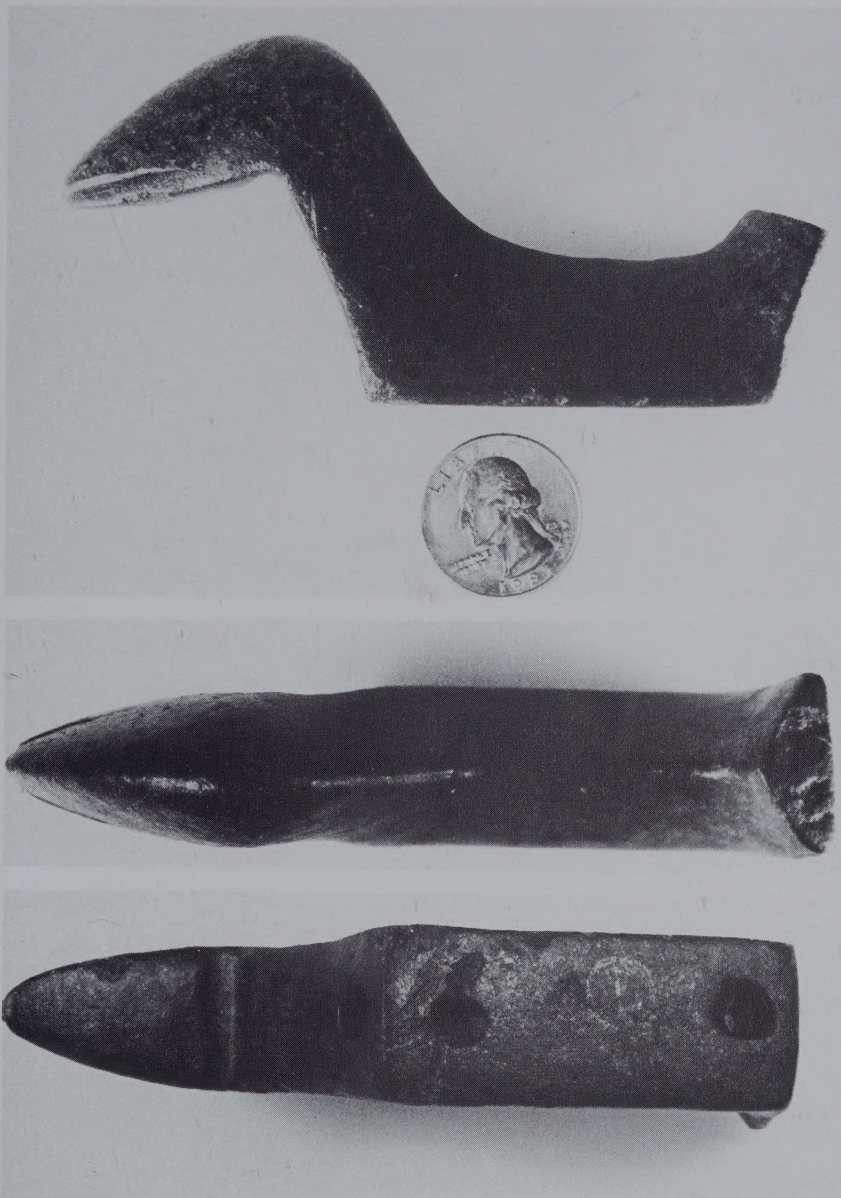


Drilled plummet made of banded material found south of Herman, Montgomery County, Missouri by Robert Wiedner, St. Charles, Missouri.

Attention Members...

changes in address

Processing your new address takes about four weeks, so be sure to give us your change in address as soon as you can. This saves both you and us the expense of forwarding postage. When changing your address, please give name in full and your current address including zip code, and mail to the treasurer of your society.



Side, top and bottom views of a birdstone found in Lincoln County, Missouri on August 17, 1986 by owner James Kevin Whitehead, Elsberry, Missouri. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 2 inches tall and made of black granite. Found after an otherwise disappointing hunt as he was about to leave, Mr. Whitehead has also found an unfluted Cumberland, Dickson and Scallorn points on this site, which is no longer under cultivation. Photos by Ernie Stiner.



Washington State Park



WASHINGTON STATE PARK

Information and photo provided by Larry Grantham, Archaeologist, Missouri Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources.

Located along Highway 21 west of DeSoto, Missouri, the park contains 1415 acres. The area was once ceremonial grounds for the Middle Mississippi people, prehistoric Indians related to the builders of Cahokia Mounds in Illinois, as well as the mound builders who inhabited the area around what today is St. Louis. Petroglyphs, or rock carvings, remain as evidence of their habitation.

Within the park are two major sets of petroglyphs. The largest group of petroglyphs has most of the symbols in an area of approximately fifty by seventy feet, although scattered figures may be found outside this. This set of petroglyphs is sheltered and interpretation is provided on the site and in the museum building. Hundreds of carvings are present in this group. Most are easy to discern although some are difficult. Some appear to be superimposed. The limited space and the large number of petroglyphs make the spacing very close together. Symbols include spirals, wavy lines, human figures, birds, human and animal footprints, turtles, rectangles and squares, arrows, a sun symbol, and snakes. Many of these forms are connected. A smaller group is located near the museum building and contain similar symbols. Based on the things represented, it is believed that these figures date to the Mississippian period. Although the use of the petroglyphs is unknown, it is thought that they may have been used in ceremonies to aid in story telling.

Petroglyphs depicting thunderbirds, birds, arrows, squares, spirals, maces, humans, foot prints and hundreds of other designs were carved in the rock by Mississippian people at a ceremonial site protected within Washington State Park near the border of Jefferson and Washington Counties, south of De Soto, Missouri. Photos courtesy of State of Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation.



Swastika and cross petroglyph from the Bushburg-Meissner site between Kimmswick and Pevly, in Jefferson County, Missouri, on the Mississippi River. Several examples of copper swastikas have been found in mounds in Ohio.



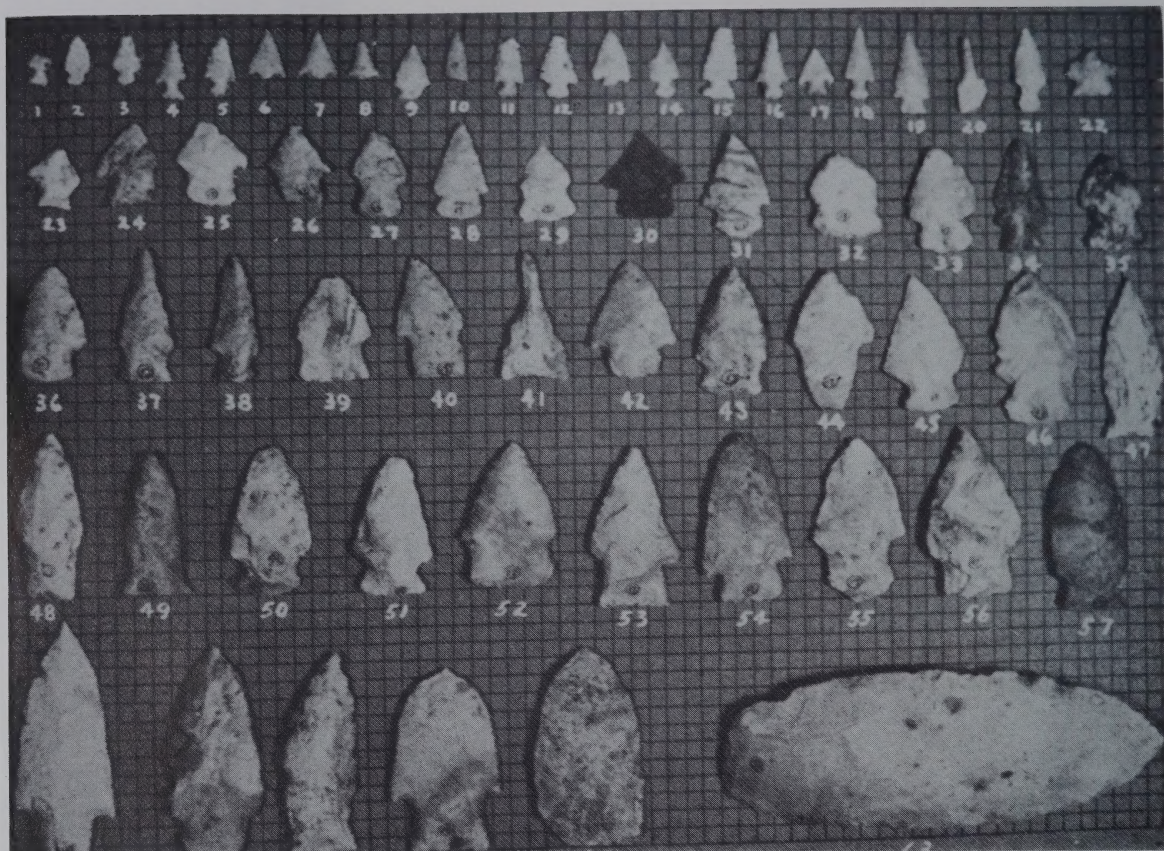


Figure A from a report by Eugene H. Diesing entitled "Archaeological Features in and Around Washington and Jefferson Counties, Missouri," published in the November, 1947 issue of the Amateur Archaeologist Club Bulletin No. 3. (See page 9.) The artifacts shown in this figure and the accompanying 3 figures are Early, Middle and Late Woodland. Serrated Scallorn birdpoints (A.D. 700-1500) are the only artifacts diagnostic of Mississippian occupation in and around the area of Washington State Park. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.



Rim section of a cordmarked, limestone tempered bowl from near Current River, Shannon County. Collection of Alan Banks, Bridgeton, Missouri.

Thousand Hills State Park



THOUSAND HILLS STATE PARK

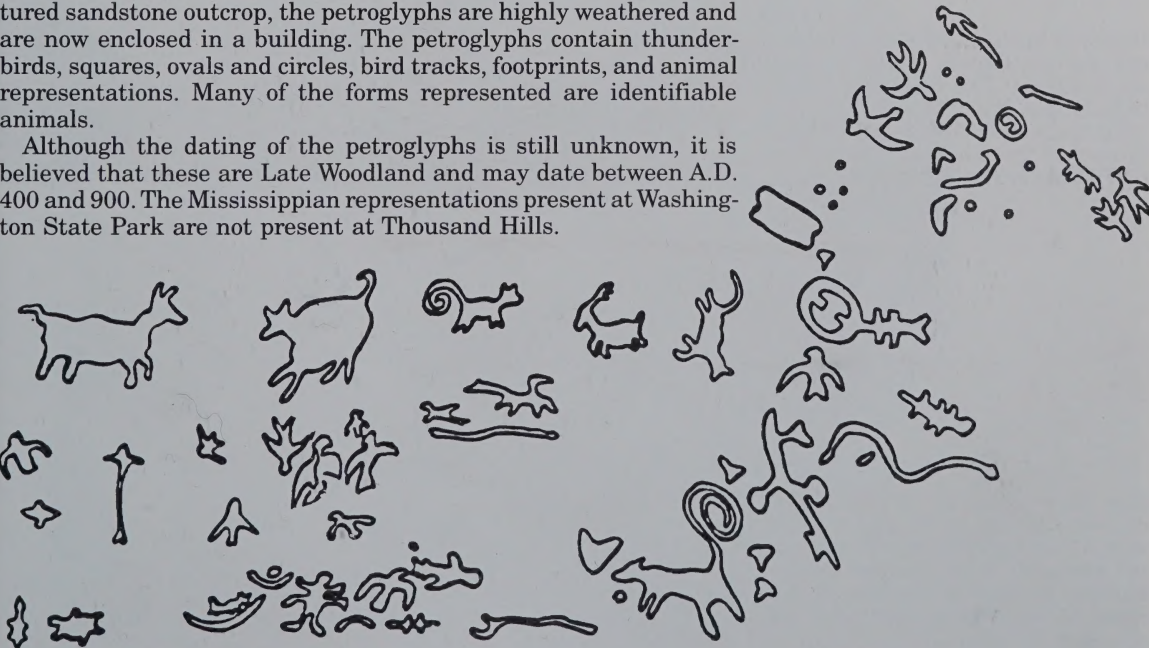
Information and photo provided by Larry Grantham, Archaeologist, Missouri Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources.

Located west of Kirksville, Missouri, this park contains 3192 acres.

Located on the north shore of the lake is a petroglyph site. Tours of the petroglyphs are given regularly. Scattered over a highly fractured sandstone outcrop, the petroglyphs are highly weathered and are now enclosed in a building. The petroglyphs contain thunderbirds, squares, ovals and circles, bird tracks, footprints, and animal representations. Many of the forms represented are identifiable animals.

Although the dating of the petroglyphs is still unknown, it is believed that these are Late Woodland and may date between A.D. 400 and 900. The Mississippian representations present at Washington State Park are not present at Thousand Hills.

These petroglyphs at Thousand Hills State Park west of Kirksville, Missouri are now covered by a building to preserve the soft sandstone from erosion and severe vandalism. See page 8 for drawing of this site.



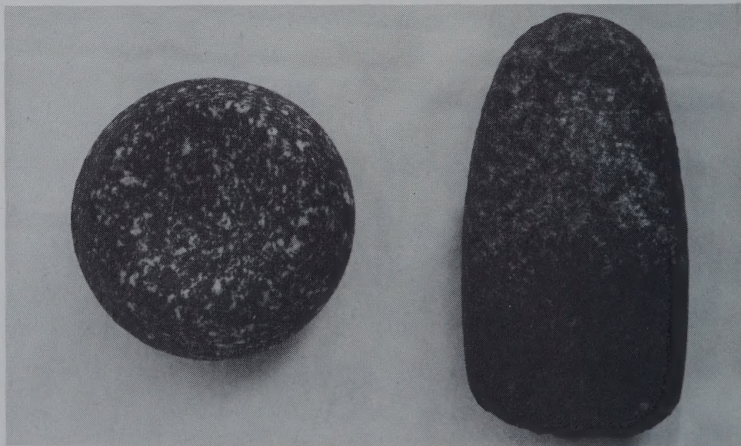
Woodland Period (1,000 BC - 900 AD)



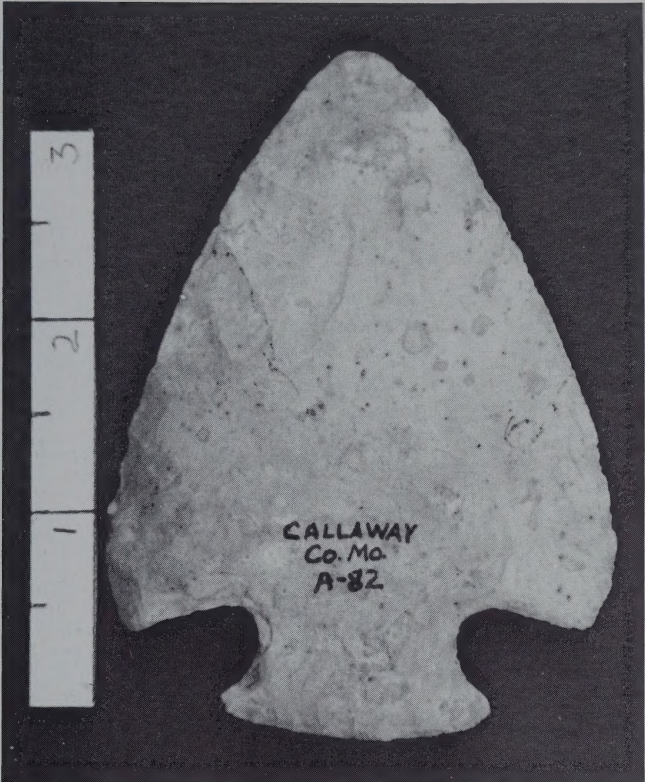
Snyders, Middle Woodland (500 B.C.-A.D. 500) found west of Old Monroe, Lincoln County, Missouri by Tim McLandsborough.



Hopewell blade found near Old Monroe, Lincoln County, Missouri, near site 23LN104. This large blade is extremely thin (no more than $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch), and was the "first find" of Denise Clinard of St. Charles, Missouri in 1985. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.

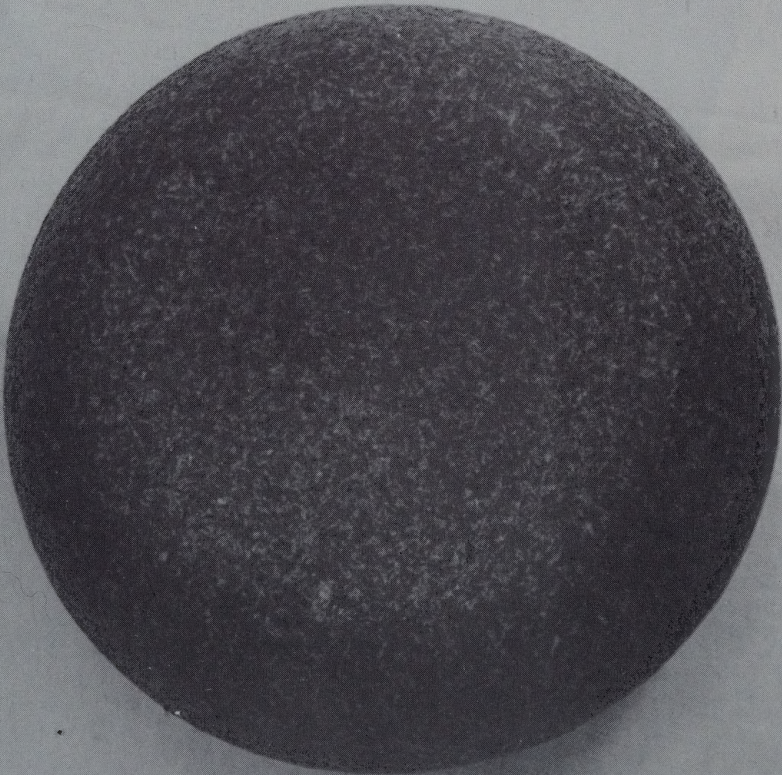


Salt River discoidal, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches in diameter by $1\frac{3}{8}$ thick, and a celt 4 inches long found on the same day on the same site in St. Charles County, Missouri by Scott A. Crowson on February 22, 1989. Photo by Scott A. Crowson, Dow, Illinois.



Snyders point found in Callaway County, Missouri. It has been heat treated to a beautiful red color and measures 3¾ inches long by 2¾ inches wide. Collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri.

Large Jersey Bluff discoidal, 4 inches in diameter by 1⅞ inches thick, found in St. Charles County on March 12, 1989 by David Lee Hall, Alton, Illinois. Photo by Scott A. Crowson.





Woodland cordmarked pot found near Old Monroe, Lincoln County, Missouri. Many of the Woodland pot sherds found on this site were Havana type of the classic Hopewell period. It is 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Collection of Dale Hartmann, Lemay, Missouri. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.



Middle Woodland Havana-like ceramics found in St. Charles, St. Charles County, Missouri by Harlan Soenker. A.D. 100 to A.D. 400



Two bone awls, a bear tooth, and a deer antler tip, from a shelter in Shannon County, Missouri. Collection of Alan Banks, Bridgeton, Missouri.



Recording broken artifacts is vital to the site's past and future. Broken points from greater St. Louis area representing 9,000 years of occupation. All are catalogued. Collection of Mark Walters, St. Louis, Missouri.

Artifact hunting is my most important hobby. As I find a new site, I give it a number and record where the site is. Anything that I pick up out of a site gets a number of the site written on it. One must choose the worst or non-displayed side to place the identification number on. Sometimes it's hard to choose a side, but it must be done. I use a permanent marker on the artifact. Some people coat a little spot with clear fingernail polish; they put a number on that and then coat it again so the ink doesn't set into the flint. This way is also very good.

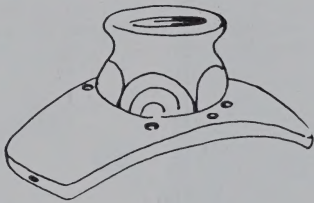
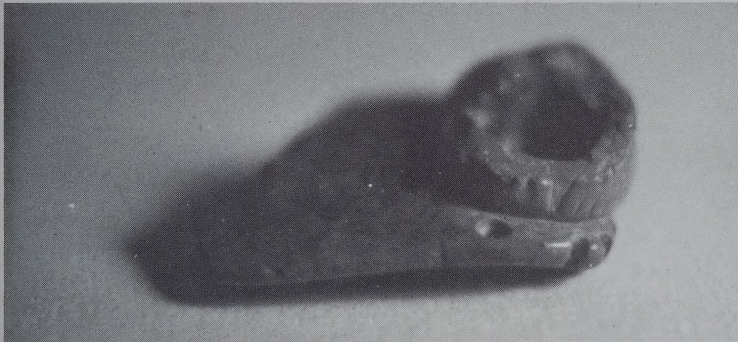
A problem occurs when an artifact hunter picks up an artifact and doesn't write on it in some way. The artifact ends up in a drawer, unaccounted for, and for the conscientious amateur, that's a shame! What should be done is to mark the identification of the site on not just nice artifacts, but every broken piece as well. I have friends who just toss everything that is broken into the same pile. I am searching the same sites and it's hard to watch this going on when I carefully separate each piece. Also, it hurts the site because the site loses the identification of artifacts found there. For instance, the base of a projectile point could identify the time period the Indians were there. A tip could show certain workmanship that indicates the time period. Just the flint type alone could show whether the Indians were bringing in flint from far away or using local flint sources. Crude tools are important to the site's identification. If you take the time to pick up the artifact, take the time to mark it with the identification of the site.

Pieces are easy to mark on; just use the broken edge. If the fingernail polish method is too long, use it only on the perfect artifacts and just write straight on the pieces. When I get home I clean the artifacts with a toothbrush, keeping the artifacts from each site separated. After that I write on them accordingly. I put the whole artifacts in my case and the pieces in a baggie with a one-inch piece of twisty at the top. Then, I put the baggie full of pieces in a box for later reference. This is very important. Organization is vital to the site's future and to its past. Please make an effort to do this. At first it may be hard, but as soon as you start your system it becomes much easier.

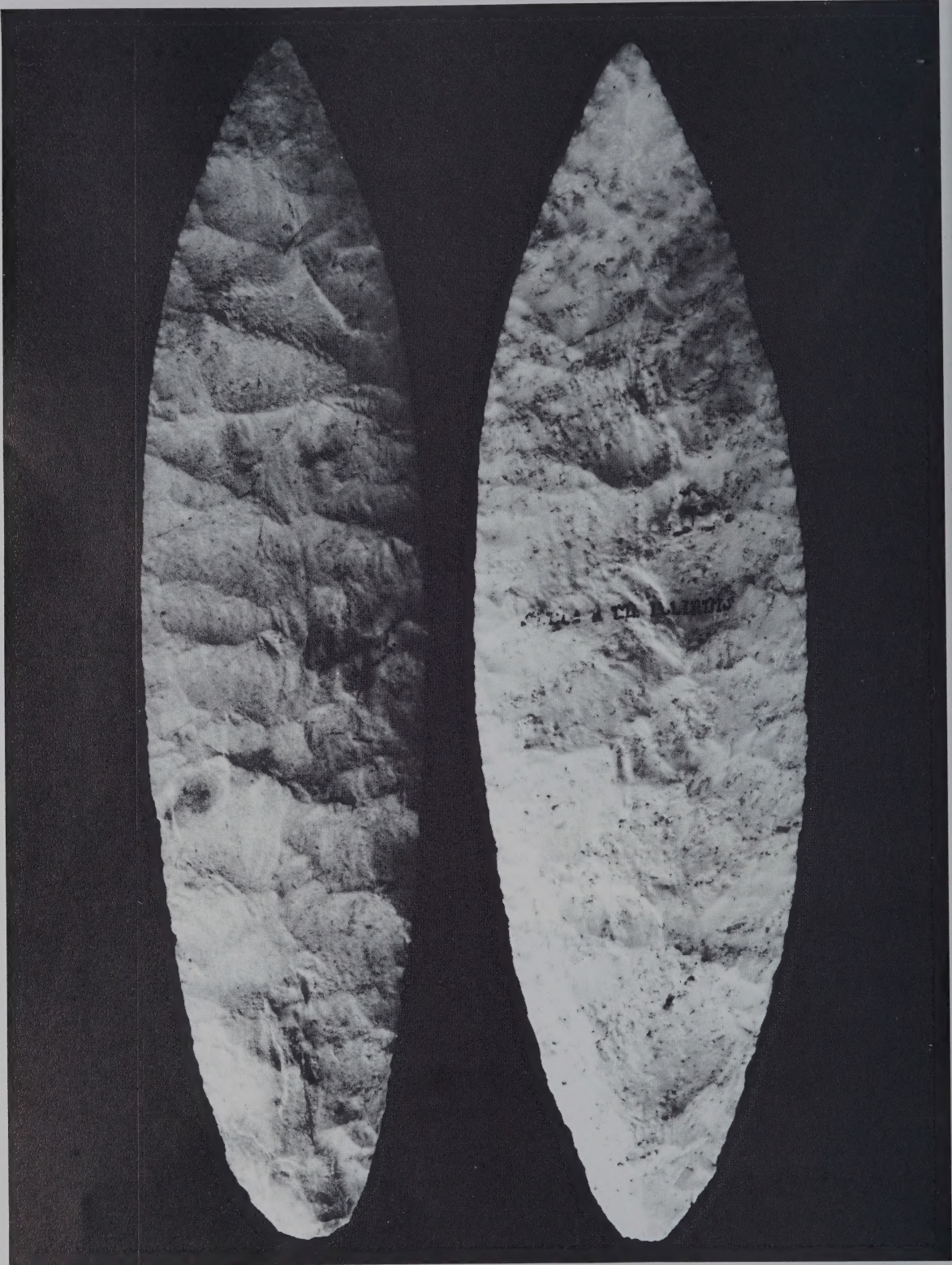
Identify nice artifacts and broken pieces.



Hopewell platform pipe, made of green pipestone, found near O'Fallon, St. Charles County, Missouri. The stem of this pipe was found in 1985 by Bob Snelson of St. Peters, Missouri. The bowl, which was prehistorically broken, was drilled so that it could be attached to another (wooden?) stem. It was found by Robert Wiedner in 1987. The reconstructed drawing shows how this pipe may have looked before its many breaks. Top, side and front views are shown. Collection of Robert Wiedner, St. Charles, Missouri. Photos and drawing by Tim McLandsborough.



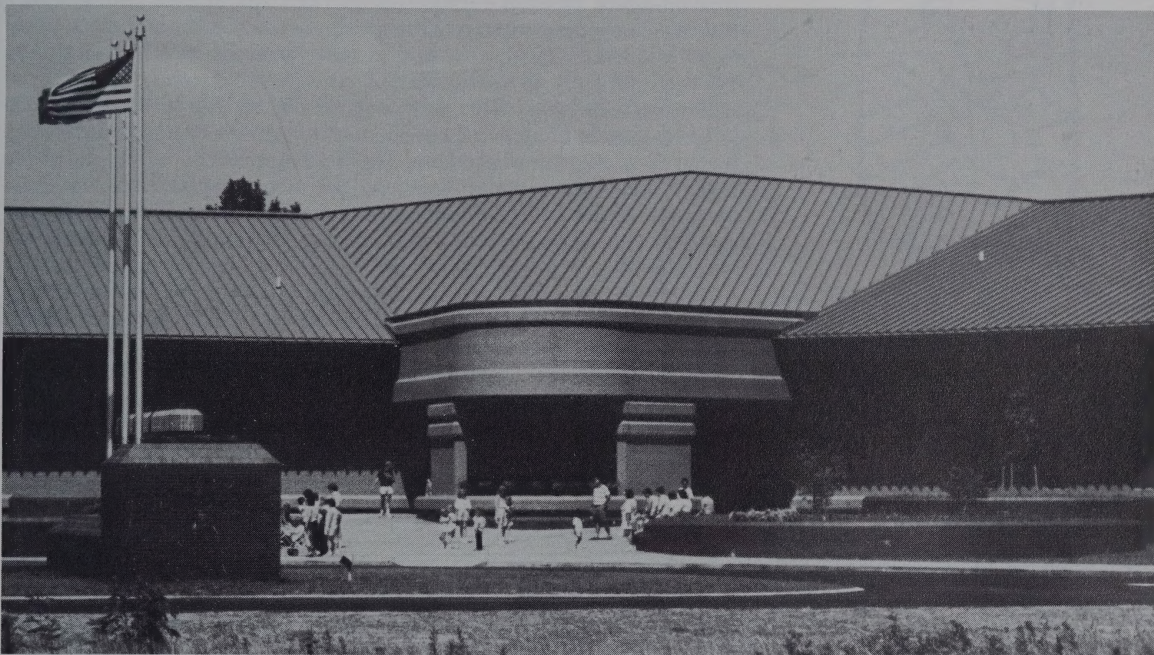
A portion of a steatite bowl found on the surface of a site in St. Charles County, Missouri, by Mark Walters of St. Louis, Missouri.



Ramey Knives. Left, found at the McCain site, St. Clair County, Illinois. Made of brown Mill Creek chert, it is $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches long. Former Bob Simons and Bill Fecht Collections. Right, found by Ed Milkert in St. Clair County, Illinois. Made of white Burlington chert, it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Collection of Kent Patterson, Edwardsville, Illinois. Photo by Pete Bostrom. The Ramey Knife point type and pottery type style were both named in honor of James Ramey after examples found on the Ramey farm located near the Cahokia Mounds Site.

NEW INTERPRETIVE CENTER OPENS AT CAHOKIA MOUNDS HISTORIC SITE

William R. Iseminger



On October 5, 1989, Governor James R. Thompson formally dedicated the new Interpretive Center at Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site near Collinsville. This was the final activity in the grand opening of the Center, which had been in planning, development and construction for nearly four years.

The \$8.2 million Center was completely funded by the State of Illinois and has become one of the crown jewels of the state's interpretive centers and museums. The 33,000 square foot building and the 2200 acre historic site are managed by the Historic Preservation Agency.

The grand opening activities focused around the weekend of September 23-24, starting with the observation of the fall equinox sunrise at the reconstructed Woodhenge. Nearly 400 people showed up, along with the media. Dr. Warren Wittry, the discoverer of Woodhenge gave a presentation on the discovery and functions of Woodhenge. Following the sunrise, Mike's Group Southern Drum performed traditional Native American songs.

Michael Devine, director of the Historic Preservation Agency, cut the ribbon across the doors of the new Center at 10:00, officially opening the building to the public and kicking off the activities planned for the two day event. Numerous craft demonstrations, games, Indian dance programs, storytelling, and traditional and modern food booths were set up in the plaza area just west of the new building and in the center of the site. The idea was to use the plaza much as it might have been used for festivals and markets in prehistoric times.

An estimated 20-25,000 people attended the grand opening over the two days, mostly on Sunday, as Saturday was cold and blustery. Parking areas were set up at the old Grandpa's store lot and at the former Falcon Drive-In, which is now our day-use area for picnicking and recreation. Shuttle buses carried people from the lots to the Center and to the Plaza, Woodhenge and Stockade/Monks Mound areas.

However, the focus of most people's visit was the Interpretive Center itself. Architecturally, it is one of the most impressive buildings many have seen. Yet, it complements the mounds rather than competes with them. It is truly a facility worthy of Cahokia and

Exterior view of new \$8.2 million Interpretive Center at Cahokia Mounds State Historic and World Heritage Site near Collinsville, Illinois. Photos courtesy of Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

The 2200 acre site is managed by the Historic Preservation Agency.



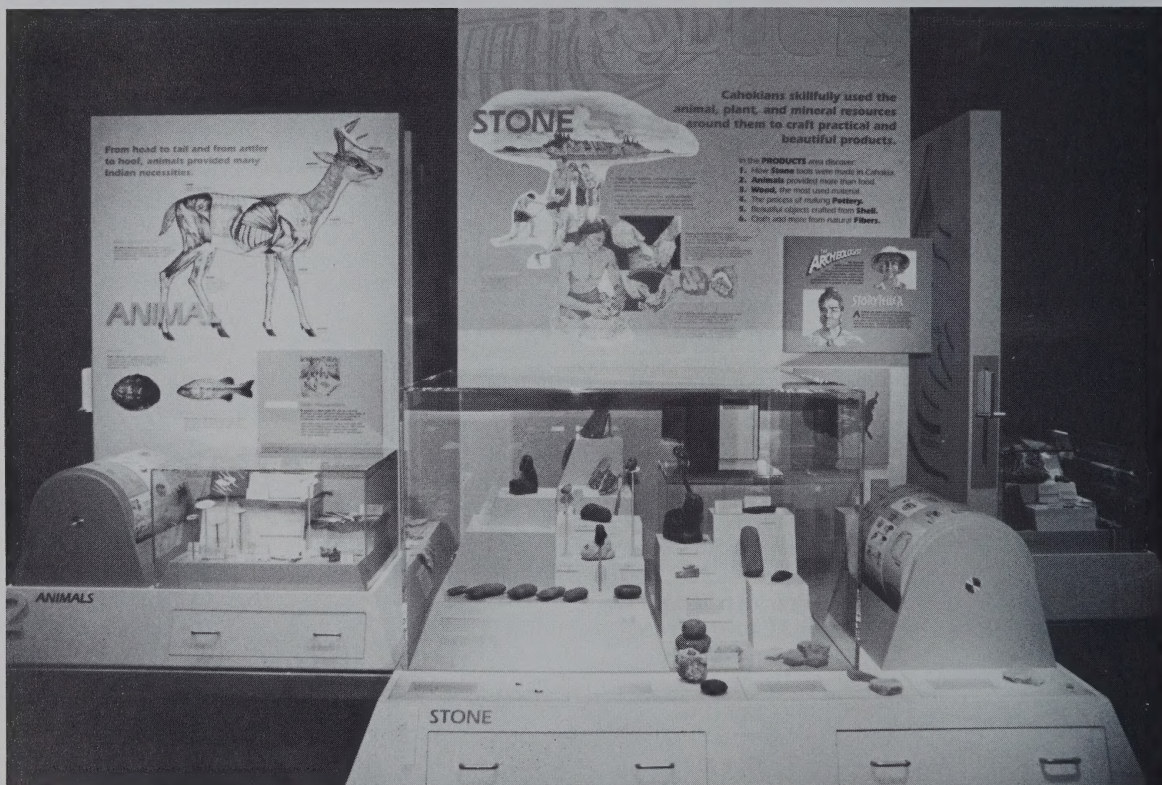
its status as a World Heritage Site. The state can be proud of its commitment to the site and development of this new center.

The bronze doors of the Interpretive Center were sculpted by Illinois artist Preston Jackson. These are cast bronze panels sculpted in relief incorporating Cahokia themes, shapes and forms. They cover the entire entryway, and visitors actually walk through the art work as they open the doors.

Featured in the lobby is a large scale model of the site with labeled panels that activate fiber optic lights, which identify site features, ancient and modern. The west end of the lobby is a glass wall which offers a vista across the central plaza to the Twin Mounds, Monks Mound and other mounds. Also associated with the lobby is the information desk, Museum Shop and Cafe Cahokia (snack bar).

Before visiting the exhibits, it is highly recommended that one see the orientation show in the theater. It is a high tech, high impact show, done with 13 slide projectors on a 40 foot screen. Special artwork and photography were commissioned for the show, and the imagery, soundtrack and narration are extremely well done and the show is quite moving.

At the end of the show is a nighttime scene, the theater is very dark, and the screen rises to expose the breaking of dawn on a



The Products exhibit displays artifacts of stone, bone, pottery, wood, shell and fiber and discusses the processes of their manufacture.

village scene. This village is a series of life-size structures, with mannequins involved in daily activities, including hide preparation, pottery making, cooking and food preparation, trading, etc. Structures include several houses, a medicine man's house, a sweat lodge, and an elevated granary or storage building.

In order to give the audience the impression of this being a neighborhood in the prehistoric city of Cahokia, the walls of that room (60 x 40) are two-way mirrors, so that it creates an infinity box of reflected images, giving the impression of there being scores of houses and people. It is a very dramatic conclusion to the introductory show.

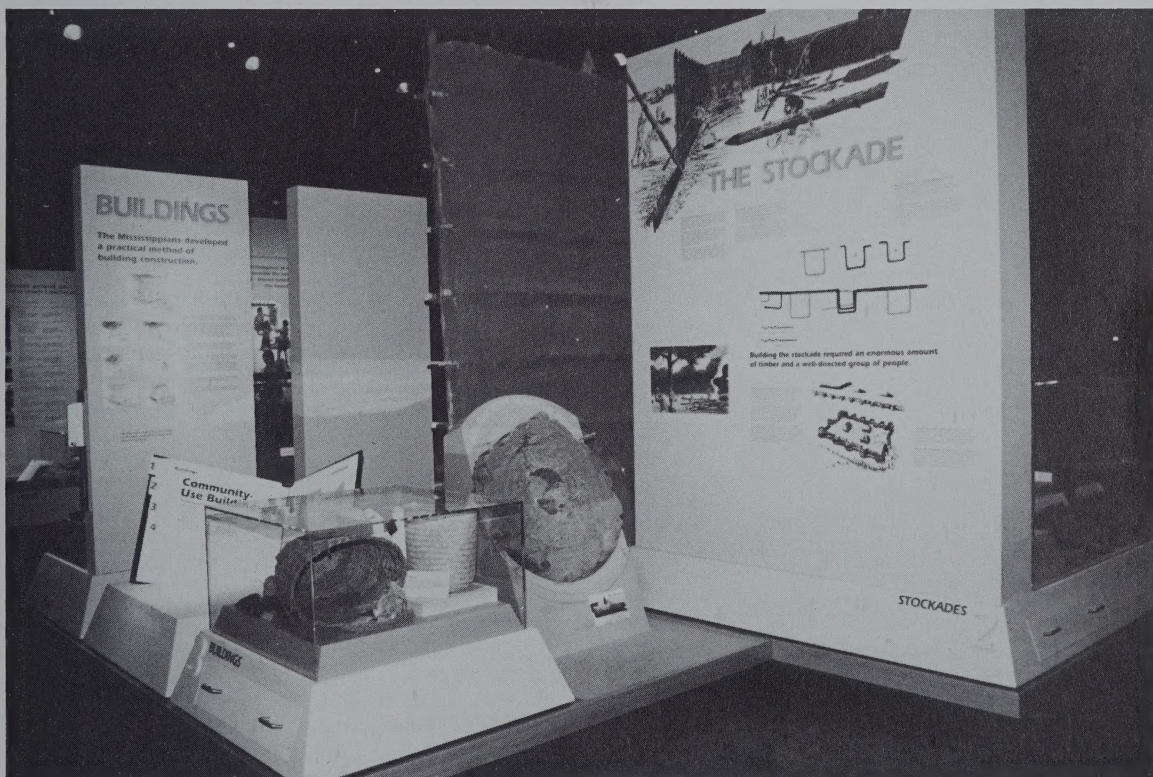
Upon leaving the theater, one enters the exhibit gallery, where there are seven islands of displays, each with a different theme.

One also has the option during the visit to actually walk through the "mirror village" on a recessed walkway and see everything closeup. Since the walls are also two-way mirrors, from all angles throughout the gallery one can see into the village, and especially into several of the structures to see their interiors, how they were furnished and inside activities.

The first island deals with TIME or where Cahokia fits into the prehistoric sequence in this region. This area deals with the physical setting of the region, the various cultural periods preceding Cahokia (Paleo, Archaic, Woodland, and the beginnings of Mississippian), and what is happening in other parts of the world during these times. The importance of trade is also discussed.

Concerns people had about there not being enough artifacts should be squelched by this and the other displays. In fact, we are currently in the process of placing additional artifacts and information in the drawers that are located in each island to further show the range and variety of artifacts.

The CULTURE island deals with Mississippian culture in particular, of which Cahokia was a part. The range of settlement sizes and patterns, the importance of corn and agriculture, characteristic artifacts, and the interaction between Mississippian areas are all discussed.



CITY deals with our interpretation of Cahokia as an urban complex, especially the construction of monumental architecture, represented by a scale model of Monks Mound. A comparison with the city of St. Louis today shows how the two parallel each other with city characteristics, such as long distance trade, massive population, art and science, etc., with writing being the only feature lacking at Cahokia. Urban stress and urban renewal are also discussed.

On the STRUCTURES island, we find examples of the various mound types and their functions, a scale model and interpretation of the Woodhenge, a discussion of various types of buildings, and the stockade wall defensive system. There is a cross-section of the famous Mitchell log, a bald cypress plaza post found at the Mitchell site (one of Cahokia's satellites), as well as a fragment of one of the

Construction techniques of the Cahokians are explained in this display island at the new Interpretive Center at Cahokia Mounds.



Food preparation is featured in this scene in one of the dioramas in the new Interpretive Center at Cahokia Mounds. All photos are courtesy of Illinois Historic Preservation Agency.

The Mound 72 burial is recreated.

red cedar Woodhenge posts.

The LIFE island has a miniature diorama of the four seasons and related resource exploitation activities. Food resources and the importance of agriculture are detailed, as are recreation, ornament, and death. The latter is presented with a life-size recreation of the burial of the leader found in Mound 72 on a blanket of shell beads. The importance of social status and hierarchy are also covered.

The material culture is presented in the PRODUCTS island, showing artifacts of bone, stone, wood, shell, pottery and fiber, and showing the process of their manufacture. There is also a video program on the flintknapping process.

The archaeological process is covered in the KNOWING island. This includes a video program showing archaeological excavation techniques and laboratory processing and analysis. Another show covers the use of computers in archaeology. Adjacent to this island is a simulation of a dig with life-size archaeologist mannequins.

There is also an area used for temporary exhibits, travelling shows, etc. This area can deal with a wide variety of topics in archaeology, art, history or related fields.

The building also contains an auditorium with bleacher style seats that can be pulled out for lectures, or retracted to use the floor space for banquets, meetings or other special functions. Adjacent to it is an activity room, where educational programs are conducted or craft classes and demonstrations are held.

The office wing also includes a lounge, kitchen, darkroom, conference room and a library.

An external enclosed courtyard is used for reconstructing houses and mounds, interpretive gardens, workshops, educational programs and other related activities.

Self-guiding interpretive tours are available, either using a cassette player provided by the site or by purchasing a printed guidebook in the Museum Shop. Three tours are available: the Twin Mounds/Plaza; the Stockade/Monks Mound; and the Woodhenge/Mound 44 area. There is also a five-mile nature/culture hike trail,

and a guidebook can be purchased, or there are guided tours of that in the spring and fall.

Native American craft classes and workshops are offered each month from March through November; a lecture series is held from January through April; special events are held several times a year, notably Kids Day in late May and Heritage America days in September.

The Cahokia Mounds Volunteers are the backbone of the site and assist in a multitude of tasks, including serving as lobby greeters, gallery interpreters, tour guides, typists and helping with educational program development, experimental archaeology projects and other programs.

The Cahokia Mounds Interpretive Center is open year round, except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Days, from 9 am to 5 pm. For more information, call (618) 346-5160, or write to Box 681, Collinsville, IL 62234. □



Front and rear views of a head pot from the Campbell site in Pemiscot County, Missouri. Possibly the most published head pot of all, it is $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches high, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the nose tip to the back of the head, and $5\frac{1}{16}$ inches from ear to ear. Delicately and expertly modeled, this head pot is decorated with incised designs (probably representing tattooing) and is painted red. Collection of Dr. James F. Cherry, Springdale, Arkansas.





Head pot found at the Campbell site, Pemiscot County, Missouri. It is $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches high and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Collection of Joe Kinker, Lake St. Louis, Missouri.



Female human effigy pot found at the Campbell site, Pemiscot County, Missouri. This pot was found one week before "Rowlett's Old Man," approximately 20 feet away. It has square shoulders and is unusual, with only three of this type known. It is 5 inches tall and 4 inches across the shoulders. Collection of Tim and Patty Wiemers, Edwardsville, Illinois.

JANUS MONSTER FACE BOTTLE

Joe Kinker
Lake St. Louis, Missouri

This fantastic creation may be a prehistoric representation of a swamp cat or puma. Imagine yourself, perhaps 700 years ago, sitting around a Mississippian campsite at night in the swampy thickets of the Missouri Bootheel. The screams and caterwauling of this terrifying creature must have pierced the air many times each night. Perhaps the hunters would tell stories of dangerous and even deadly encounters with this night stalker. Prehistoric Missourians may have admonished their young not to wander from the village site lest they be carried away by this fanged creature. This Janus (double-faced) bottle probably represents the same creature as that on the more common cat serpent rim effigy bowls found in the same area. Look at the head on a cat serpent bowl face on and you will see the same snarling panther looking back at you.

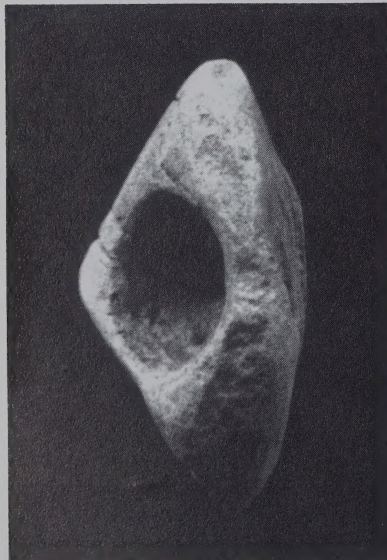


Janus monster-faced bottle from the Berry site, Pemiscot County, Missouri. It is 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches high and 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Collection of Joe Kinker, Lake St. Louis, Missouri.



I've been collecting artifacts since 1980, when I found my first arrowhead in a creek. Now, ten years later, my collection has grown tremendously. I've found a wide variety of artifacts, but this time I hit the jackpot.

I was walking a flat area of a farmer's field, where not much usually shows up, when I glanced down and saw a rock with a hole in it full of dirt. I picked it up and examined it. To my amazement there was another identical hole a half-inch over. As I brushed off the dirt, I saw a face in the rock. Then I turned it over and saw two holes on the back. These holes connected to the front. At that moment I realized I had found a human-head effigy gorget. I've always dreamed of finding something great, and the dream finally came true.



Front, back and side views of a human-head effigy gorget, made of sandstone, found in east-central Missouri by Mark Walters, St. Louis, Missouri. Shown actual size, this artifact resembles tattooed head pot designs found in the Bootheel of Missouri, and Arkansas. Collection of Mark Walters, St. Louis, Missouri.

I brought it home and carefully washed it off. Several characteristics really showed up. There are two lines across the bridge of the nose. There is a line that starts over one eye, goes upward at the forehead, across, then down and over to the other eye. There are little dots in this area. The eyes are connected by a tube hole. In each eye socket there is a hole that goes through to the back, making it a gorget. These holes look like eye-balls in the sockets. There are two nostril holes representing the nose. The mouth is represented by a slash mark. On the back is a raised area between the holes to the eyes.

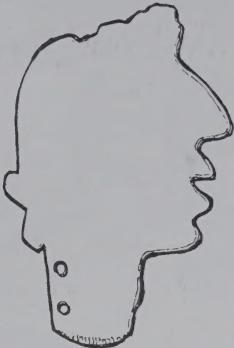
I brought this artifact to a good friend who collects and has lots of artifact books. In "The Missouri Archaeologist," Vol. 30, are thirty head pots from southeast Missouri and Arkansas. Some startling similarities appeared. Nine out of thirty head pots have three horizontal lines going across the bridge of the nose. Twenty-one out of thirty have a head dress or coiffure on the back of the head. I believe that the raised spot on the back of the gorget represents this. The line that goes across the forehead is the exact shape of the raised knob found on twenty-three out of thirty head pots. This book states that from shell and other motifs (drawings), the knob represents a pendant worn on the forehead during ceremonial dances. It also could be used to hold the pot. The dots found on the forehead don't really show up in the head pots, but this probably represents some type of tattoo or face design.

My friend took a string and put it through the holes several different ways and in each instance the face pointed in a downward direction. It occurred to me that maybe this was one of the pendants worn on the forehead in ceremonial dances. This artifact is made of a light sandstone and appears to have been easily worked. I thank God for such a special find.

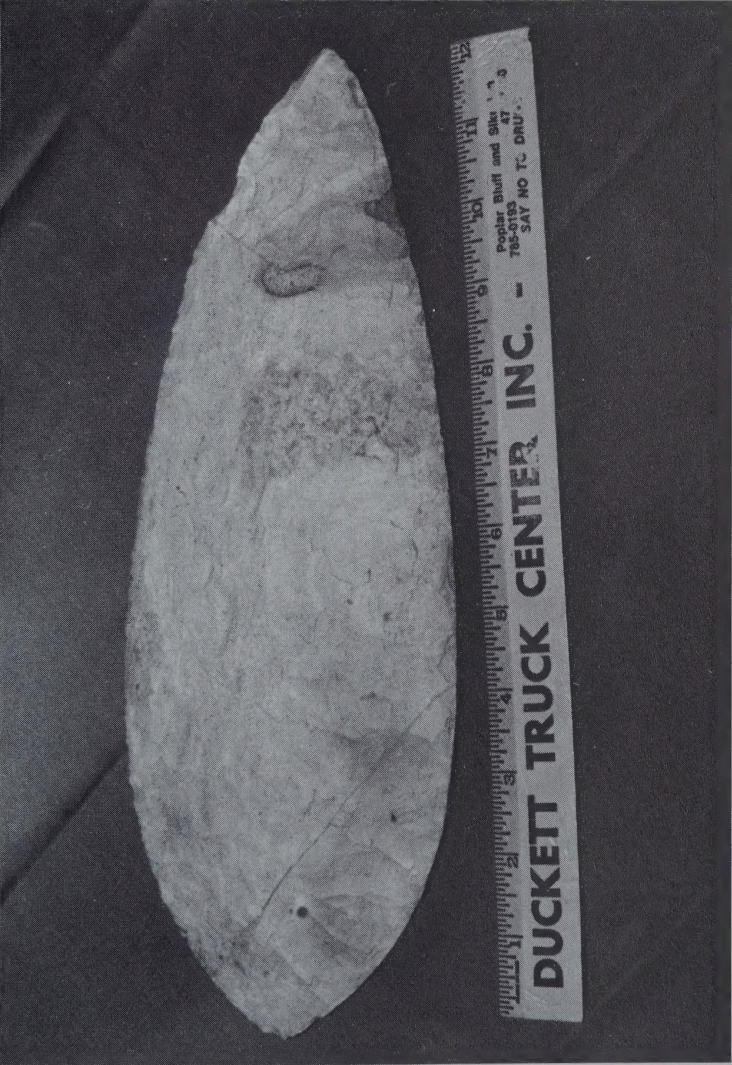
I started hunting relics in the fall of 1987. My first pieces were mostly broken and chipped. As the spring rains started, I began to find more good pieces. Just before my birthday in April I found a small humpback bannerstone. From that day forward I went out looking every chance I got.

By spring 1989 my collection had really grown. I was always hunting. My prize find was still the bannerstone. The day before my birthday I visited a new site and found two fine Daltons. That night it rained about 1½ inches.

My favorite site had just been worked but I didn't expect a find like the day before. I started walking the site and picking up a few chips; however, it didn't look good. As I walked toward the sun the chips seemed to disappear. Then I turned, and about three feet from one of my footprints was a white rock sticking out of a furrow. When I walked over to the object it looked like a big spear tip, but as I started to pull it out it wouldn't move. I pulled the mud away to reveal a 13-inch spade. What a birthday: 7:00 a.m. and a new prize for my collection. I hope other birthdays will bring such prizes.



Bone ornament from the Crosno Site in Mississippi County, Missouri. Former Leo Anderson collection, collection of Alan Banks, Bridgeton, Missouri. Shown actual size.



Mississippian spade found in New Madrid County, Missouri by Randy Davault on April 3, 1989. It is 13 inches long by 4½ inches wide and shows very little polish. Collection of Randy Davault, Sikeston, Missouri.

Van Meter State Park



Antler tools excavated 50 inches from the present surface in a refuse pit on site 23SA1, Saline County, Missouri. These antler tools were discovered by Mearl N. Millard in 1953. The drilled artifact is split in half and measures 14 inches long. They both are made of elk antler and the bottom piece is tally marked or grooved 17 times, and is 20½ inches long. Collection of Mearl N. Millard, Marshall, Missouri.

VAN METER STATE PARK

Information and photo provided by Larry Grantham, Archaeologist, Missouri Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources.

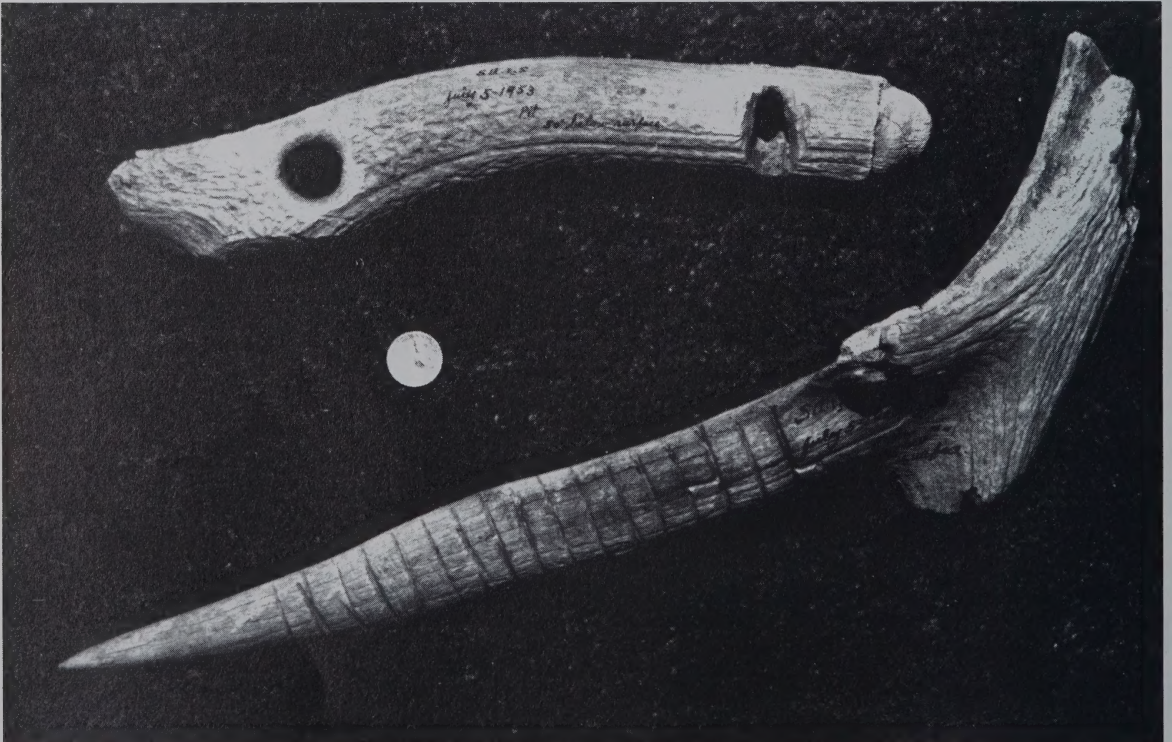
Located north of Marshall, Missouri, this 979 acre park preserves a portion of the Utz archaeological site. This site was the village of the Missouri Indians, the tribe for which the state was named, at the time of their emergence into history. The Utz site appears to have been occupied from about A.D. 1400 until some time in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. The Utz site is spread over approximately 300 acres, although it appears that not all of it was occupied at any given time. Excavations have been conducted on the site intermittently over the past fifty years. Exhibits on sites in the area and artifacts from the Utz site are displayed in the new visitors center.

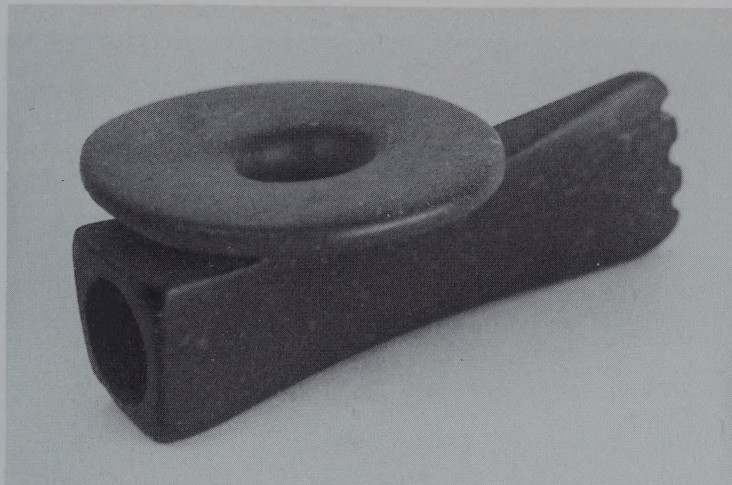
Among the artifacts recovered from the site are many disk and micmac type smoking pipes made of Catlinite and limestone, triangular stone arrow points, pottery, and bone tools. Many metal objects (pieces of pots, gun parts, ornaments, etc.), gun flints, and trade beads indicate the influence of the fur traders after they arrived in the area.

Also located within the park is "The Old Fort." This site has been visited and reported on by a number of archaeologists beginning in 1872. More recent excavations on the site have shown that it is an Oneota earthwork and contemporary with the Utz site. This is the only known Oneota earthwork in the state and contains 3990 feet of ditches, 2660 feet of embankments and encloses 6.2 acres.

Archaeological research in the park area has provided evidence that Indians inhabited this area as early as 10,000 B.C.

Archaic and Woodland habitation sites and Woodland mounds are also present in the park. The University of Missouri and Missouri State Parks have cooperated for a number of years in the Lyman Archaeological Research Center and the Hamilton Field School located on the east side of the park.



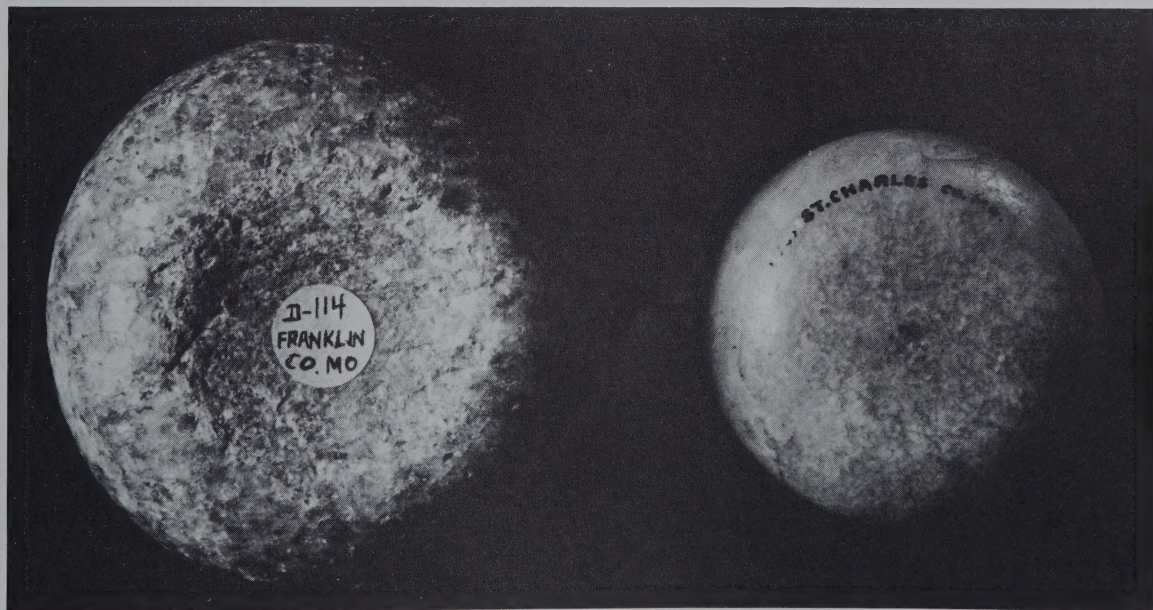


Catlinite Disk Pipe found in a sandy creek in Adair County, Missouri, in 1986 by Stanley A. Adams of Kirksville, Missouri. The "Adair County Disk Pipe" most likely was crafted by the Oneota culture (A.D. 1350—Historic period). They are described in *Indians and Archaeology of Missouri*, by Carl and Eleanor Chapman. Length approximately 3 inches with the bowl approximately 1½ inches in diameter. It has three tally marks on the front end.



Woodland, Madison and Cahokia type birdpoints found in Montgomery and St. Charles Counties, Missouri by Robert Wiedner, St. Charles, Missouri. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.

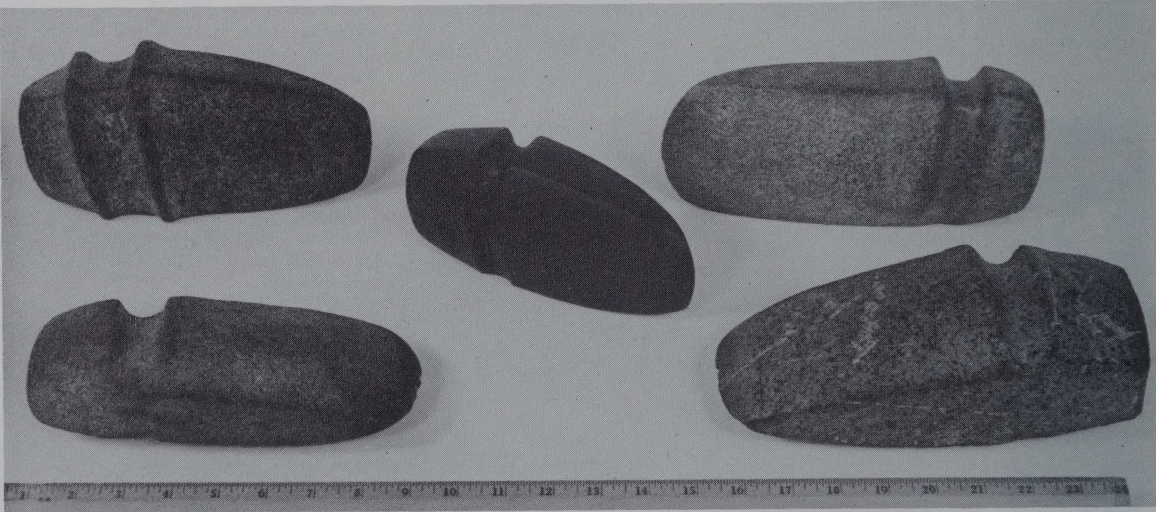
Discoidals; left found in Franklin County, Missouri; right, found in St. Charles County, Missouri. Private collection. Photo by Charlie Wagers.



Axes of Missouri



Axes from northcentral Missouri from the collection of Maury Meadows of Bethany, Missouri. From left to right: Harrison, Daviess, DeKalb, and bottom row—Worth and Daviess Counties, Missouri.

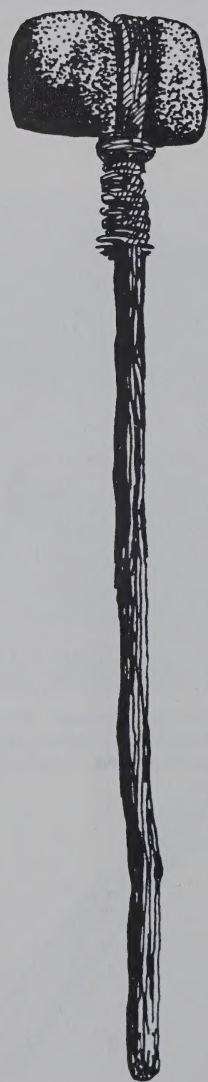


Missouri square $\frac{3}{4}$ grooved axes. Top left from Harrison County, top right from Adair County, center from Daviess County, bottom left from Grundy County and bottom right is from Daviess County (all counties are within Missouri). Collection of Maury Meadows, Bethany, Missouri.

Three quarter grooved axe found by Ethel Howe on May 30, 1974 in Macon County, Missouri. It is 10¼ inches long. Collection of Floyd Ritter, Collinsville, Illinois. Photo by Pete Bostrom.

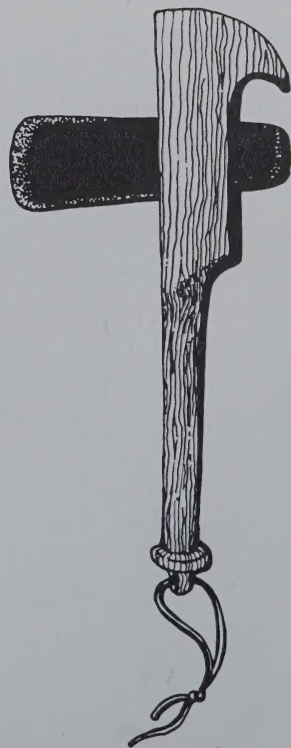


Three quarter grooved axe found in Boone County, Missouri. It is 10 1/8 inches long. Collection of Floyd Ritter, Collinsville, Illinois. Photo by Pete Bostrom.





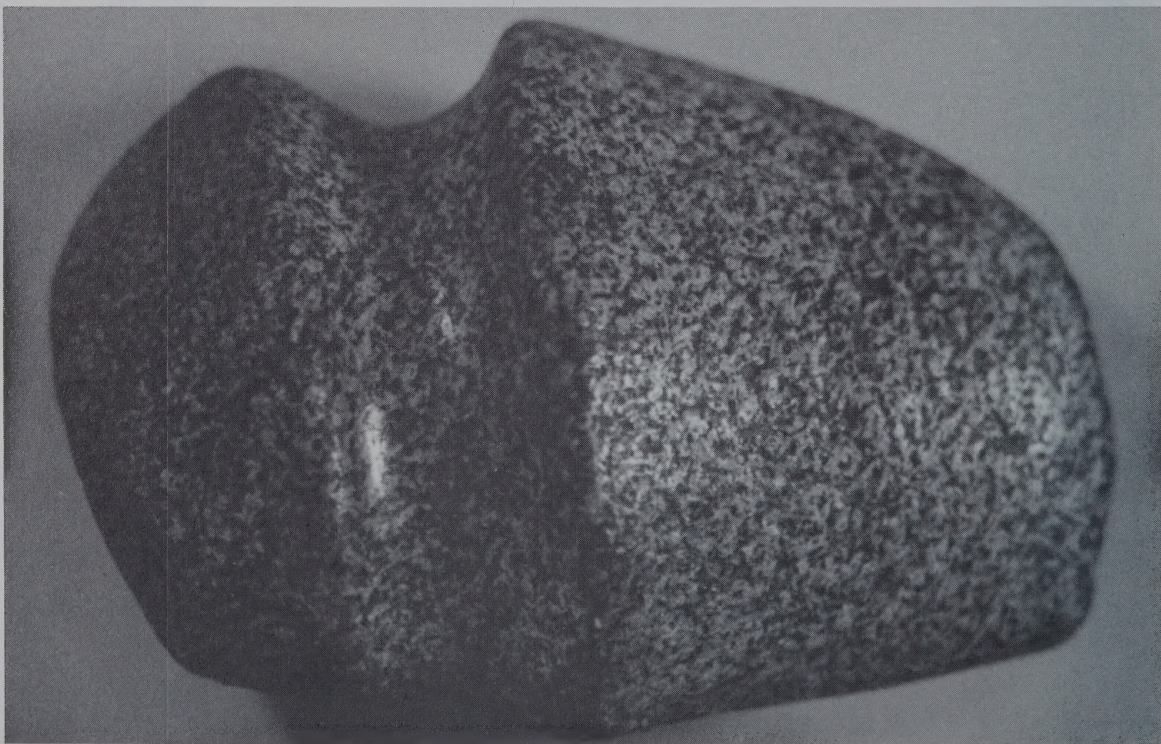
Three quarter grooved axe found in Marion County, Missouri, in 1936. It is 8¼ inches long. Collection of Floyd Ritter, Collinsville, Illinois. Photo by Pete Bostrom.

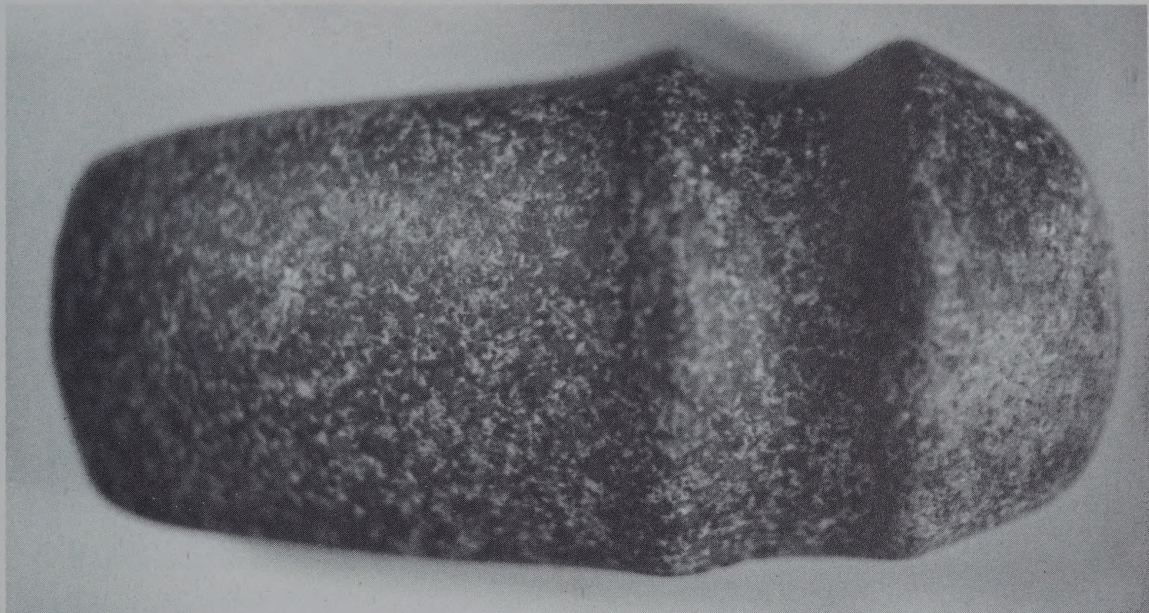




Three-quarter-grooved axe found near the Solto Big Spring in St. Charles, St. Charles County, Missouri by Harlan Soenker.

Full-grooved axe made of granite found on the Solto Mound in St. Charles, St. Charles County, Missouri by Harlan Soenker.





Three-quarter grooved axe of green granite found near Elm Point Road in St. Charles city, Missouri by Robert Wiedner, St. Charles, Missouri. It is $5\frac{5}{8}$ inches long. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.

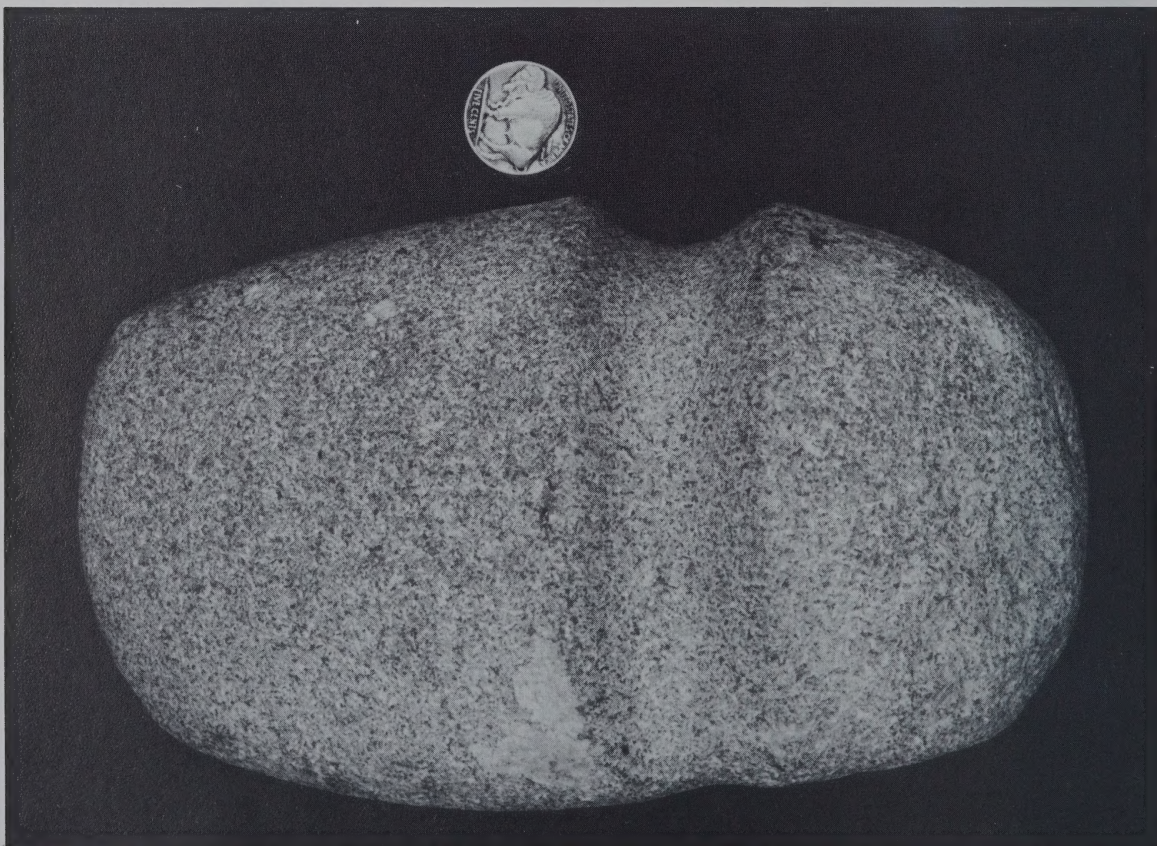
Double-bit axe found on the Dale farm in Florissant, St. Louis County, Missouri, and was collected by Linton Foersterling or his father prior to 1915. $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, this axe is pictured on page 19 of *Prehistoric Art*, 1953. Collection of Jake and Donna Ilko, Arlington Heights, Illinois.





Three-quarter grooved hematite axe found in Lincoln County, Missouri, on the surface. From the collection of William L. Austin of St. Louis, Missouri. It is $7\frac{1}{4}$ inches long, by 4 inches wide, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick and weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Photo by Sarah Austin.

Full grooved axe found by a farmer in the Bourbeuse River bottoms in Franklin County, Missouri, while cleaning the debris from the plow's coulter blades. This trophy axe is made of gray, close grained granite, and was believed to have been traded in from Illinois. Collection of Robert Bocklage, Washington, Missouri. Photo by Jerry Cook.



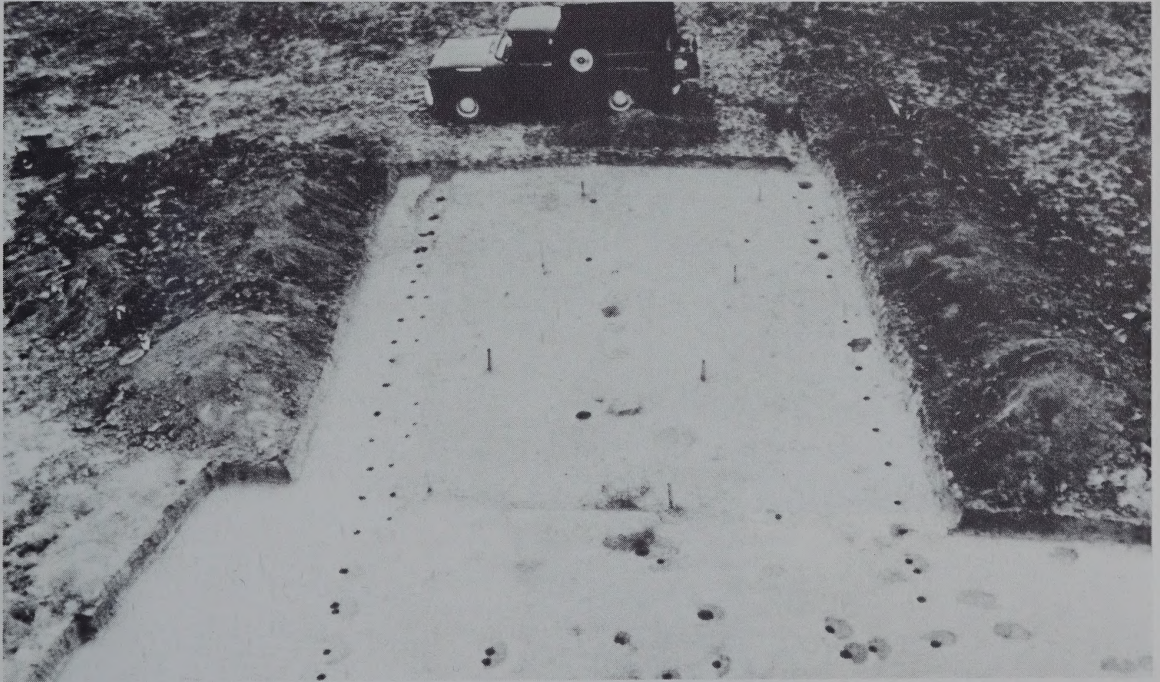
Osage Village State Historic Site

Information taken from Osage Village State Historic Site brochure.

The Osage was the dominant tribe living in what became Missouri when European contact was made. Explorers Louis Joliet and Father Jacques Marquette first noted the existence of the Osage Indians in the Mississippi Valley in 1673. In 1719, Charles Claude du Tisne, a fur trader, discovered a village of Osage Indians on a hill near the Osage River and became the first trader to leave an account of what he saw. The land once occupied by this village is now preserved as Osage Village State Historic Site.

Du Tisne said the village comprised 200 warriors and 100 lodges. Archaeologists have learned that the houses were rectangular—30 feet to 50 feet long and about 15 feet to 20 feet wide, with doorways that always faced east. Excavations were made in 1962 and 1963 and small areas were excavated in 1983.

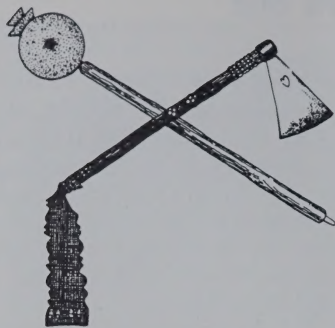
This is the only known Osage site which contains a large amount of native manufactures which predate the French fur trade. Pottery, weapons, and tools provide information about the daily lives of the villagers, who hunted, planted crops, processed hides, and traded with the Europeans.



Excavations made in 1962 and 1963 at the Big Osage Village revealed rectangular houses—30 feet to 50 feet long and about 15 feet to 20 feet wide. This village is now preserved as Osage Village State Historic Site. Photo provided by State of Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation.

This is the earliest known Osage village site in western Missouri. The Osage probably came here no more than 50 years before the Europeans encountered them. By the 1730s, the Osage dominated all other tribes. Prior to du Tisne's visit, the Osage had split into a smaller and a larger group, the Little Osage and the Big Osage. Prior to the split, probably about 1715, both groups probably lived here. After the split the Little Osage moved north to Saline County, then returned to this area in the late 1780s. The Big Osage remained and became a dominant force in fur trade.

The Big Osage moved from here to the Carrington site about 1775-1780. By the time the Osage moved from the state in 1823, they had totally dominated all of their neighbors and had been feared by the settlers for almost a hundred years. During most of their tenure in the state, they participated very heavily in the fur trade and until after 1800 constituted over one-half of the total fur trade on the Missouri River.



Flare bitted celt found by Victor Pierce along the Gasconade River in Osage County, Missouri in the spring of 1990. This rare celt type is made of a highly polished, greenish-black granite and was found on the surface. Collection of Victor Pierce, Dixon, Missouri.

In 1804, the United States government took control of the Louisiana Purchase territory previously held by the French and Spanish. American settlers demanded protection from the Osage, the daring adventurers who were skilled in the use of horses and guns. Between 1808 and 1825, the Osage signed treaties with the Americans, giving up almost all of present-day Missouri and parts of Arkansas, Kansas, and Oklahoma. In 1872, they traded their remaining Kansas lands for the present reservation in Oklahoma.

Osage Village State Historic Site is located northeast of Nevada, Missouri. It is a 100 acre site. Interpretation for the site is provided at an interpretive kiosk.





DAVIS SITE (23SL66)

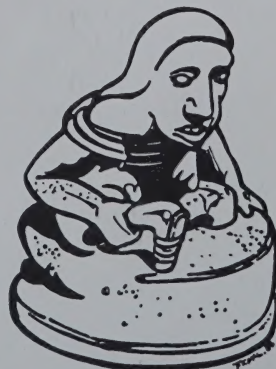
Floods in 1983 stripped the plow zone from the fields of the John Davis farm located on the Meramec River in St. Louis County, Missouri. These floodwaters exposed a unique collection of artifacts and debris from this site that served as a village during Late Archaic, Woodland and Mississippian periods. The most outstanding of these finds was the now famous squirrel effigy pipe, the Davis Pipe. The Davis Pipe was made of a reddish-brown, ferruginous mudstone or siltstone, a material similar to fire-clay deposits found in conjunction with filled sinks in the northern Ozarks. This pipe, which measures 5 inches long by 4½ inches wide, with a 2¾ × 4 inch base, is similar to other Mississippian effigy pipes such as the Piasa Creek pipe, the Guy Smith pipe, the Birger Figure as well as other human figures found at Cahokia, in Illinois and from Spiro Mound in Oklahoma described as

bauxite. The Davis Pipe and another frog effigy pipe found in fragments on this site may have been exchanged for Crescent chert or for quarrying rights at the nearby Crescent Chert Quarry. The pipes, pottery and stone tools recovered from the site are believed to be connected with the Stirling phase (A.D. 1050-1150) in the Cahokia area.

Reconstructed drawing of the Birger figurine that depicts a kneeling woman using a hafted Mississippian hoe or spade. Found west of Collinsville, Madison County, Illinois.

REFERENCES

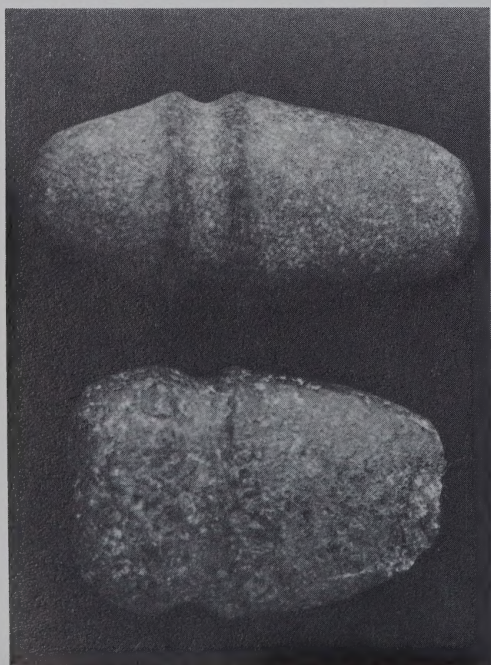
- Banks, Alan
1987 "The Davis Pipe," *Central States Archaeological Journal*, Vol. 34, No. 2, pp. 59.
- Fuller, Michael and Neathery
1987 "Two Effigy Pipes from the Davis Site, St. Louis County," *Missouri Archaeological Society Quarterly*, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 6-8.





Mississippian pottery vessel (A.D. 1050-1150) found on the Davis Site (23SL66) in St. Louis County, Missouri. Collection of Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, Eureka, Missouri.

2 full grooved axes from the Davis Site. Collection of Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, Eureka, Missouri.



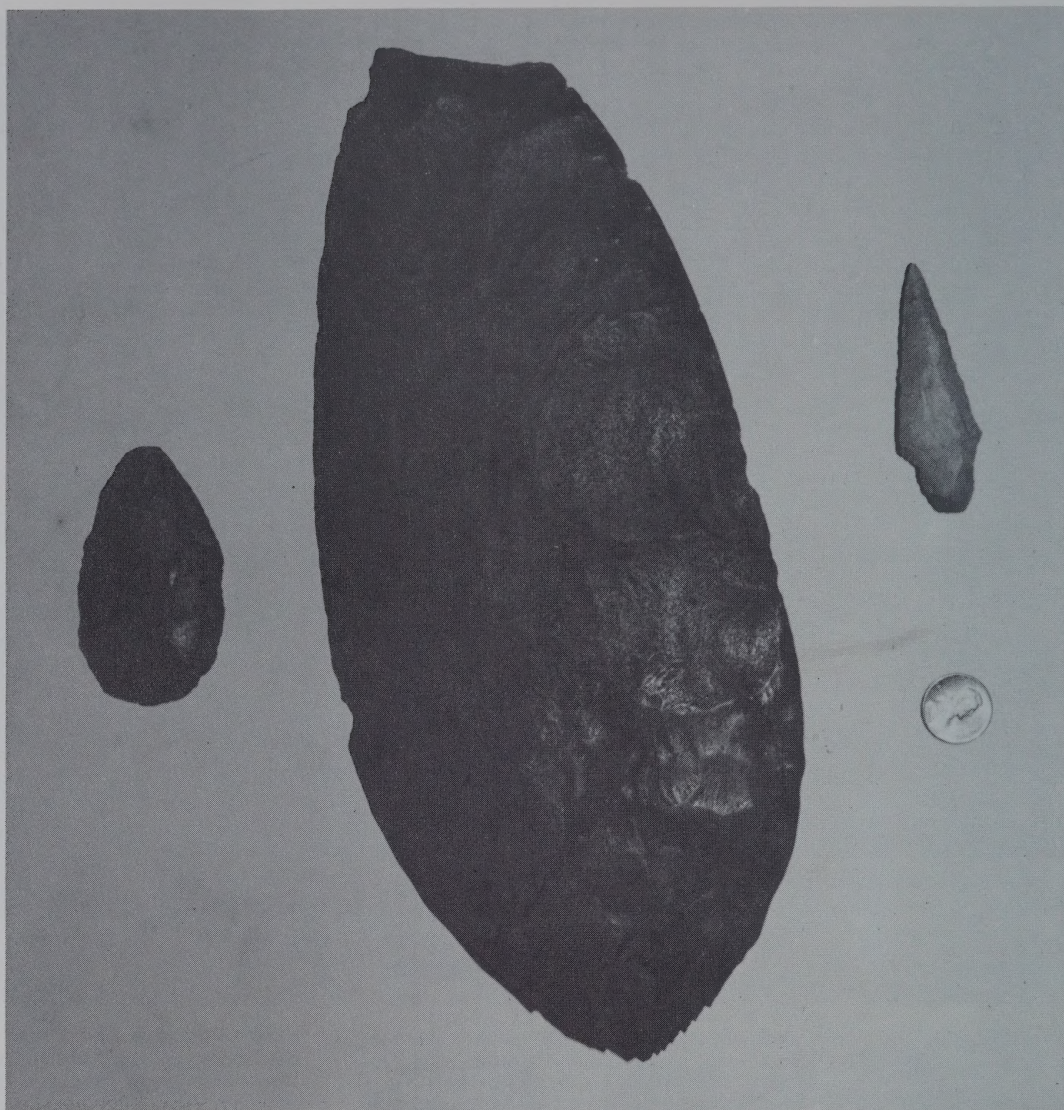
Spade, 11 inches long, and 4 celts found on the Davis Site, St. Louis County, Missouri. Collection of Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, Eureka, Missouri.





Frog effigy pipe found near Eureka, St. Louis County, Missouri near the Davis Site on the Meramec River. Excavated from a burnt Mississippian house feature, this pipe was found in fragments and was reconstructed. It was described in the *Central States Journal*, Vol. 27, No. 2, 1980. It is 4½ inches tall by 3 inches wide. Collection of Richard and Brenda Watts, Kirkwood, Missouri.

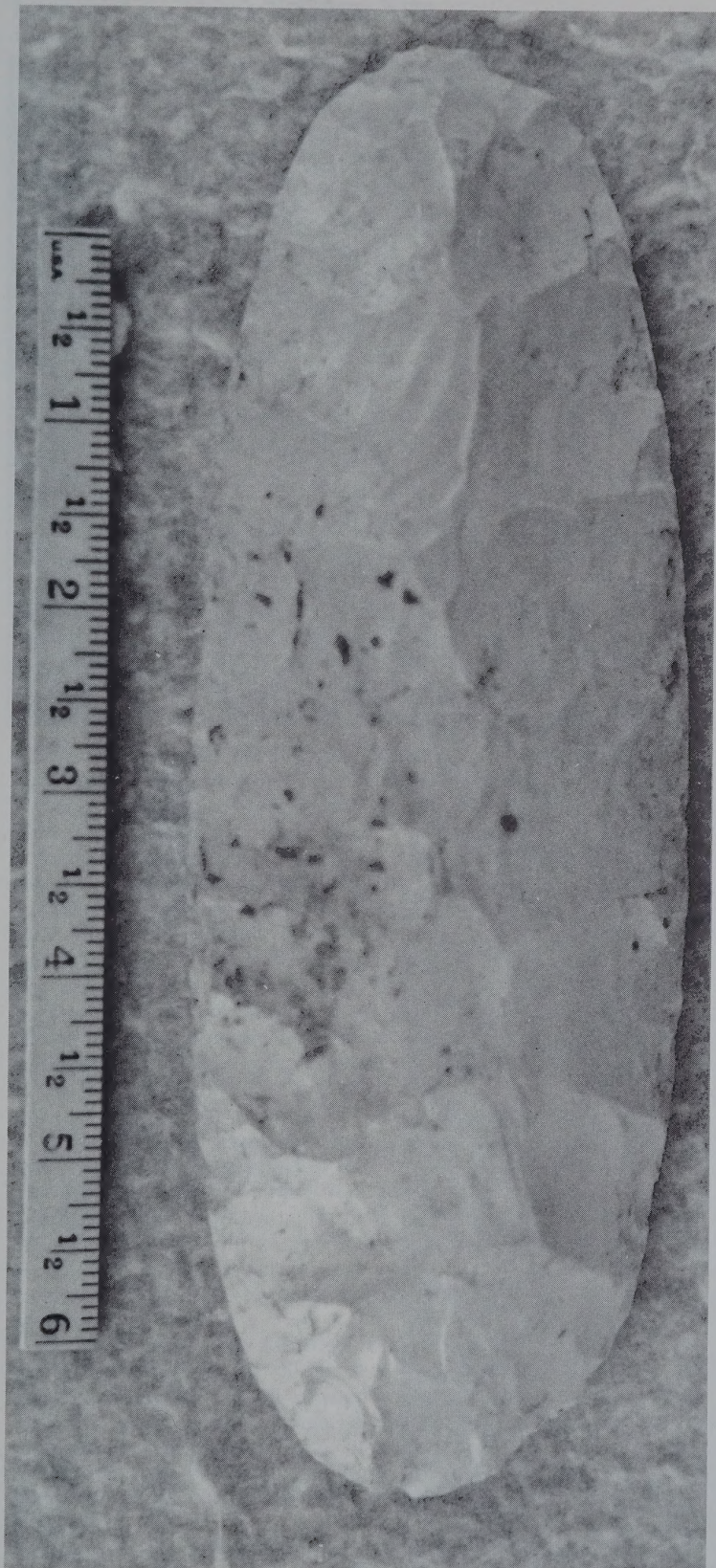
Mississippian pottery vessels, hoes, frog effigy pipe and stone artifacts recovered from the burnt house feature in fragments near the Crescent Quarry Site on the Meramec River in St. Louis County, Missouri. Collection of Richard and Brenda Watts, Kirkwood, Missouri.



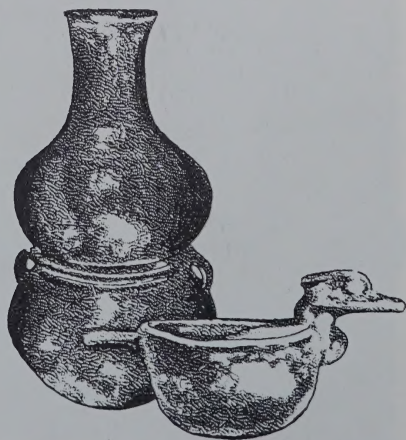
Artifacts found while leveling ground at the site of a removed shed in Holcomb, Dunklin County, Missouri in 1987 by Kay Floyd. From left to right: the blade is made of medium brown flint and is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; the Mississippian hoe is made of tan chert with heavy polish, it is $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $4\frac{5}{8}$ inches wide; the projectile point is made of light-tan flint and it is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide. Collection of Richard and Brenda Watts, Kirkwood, Missouri.

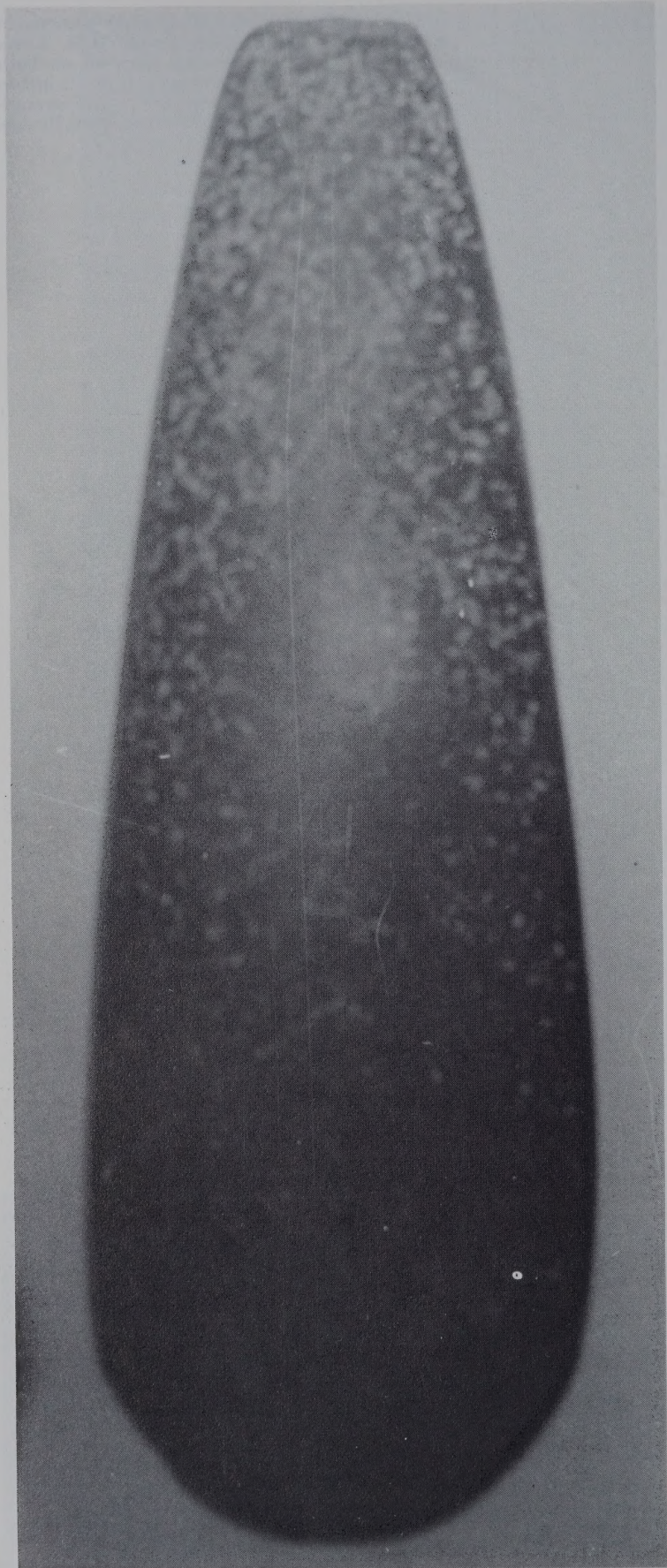


Four colorful and well made flint adze blades displaying a high polish. All were found on a village site on a ridge overlooking the Missouri River in Bridgeton, St. Louis County, Missouri in the 1960s. The longest adze is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Personal finds and collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri.



Double-bitted Mississippian hoe made of Kaolin flint found in St. Louis County, Missouri. Polished on both ends, it is 8½ inches long by 2⅞ inches wide. Ex-collection of Linton Foersterling, collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri.

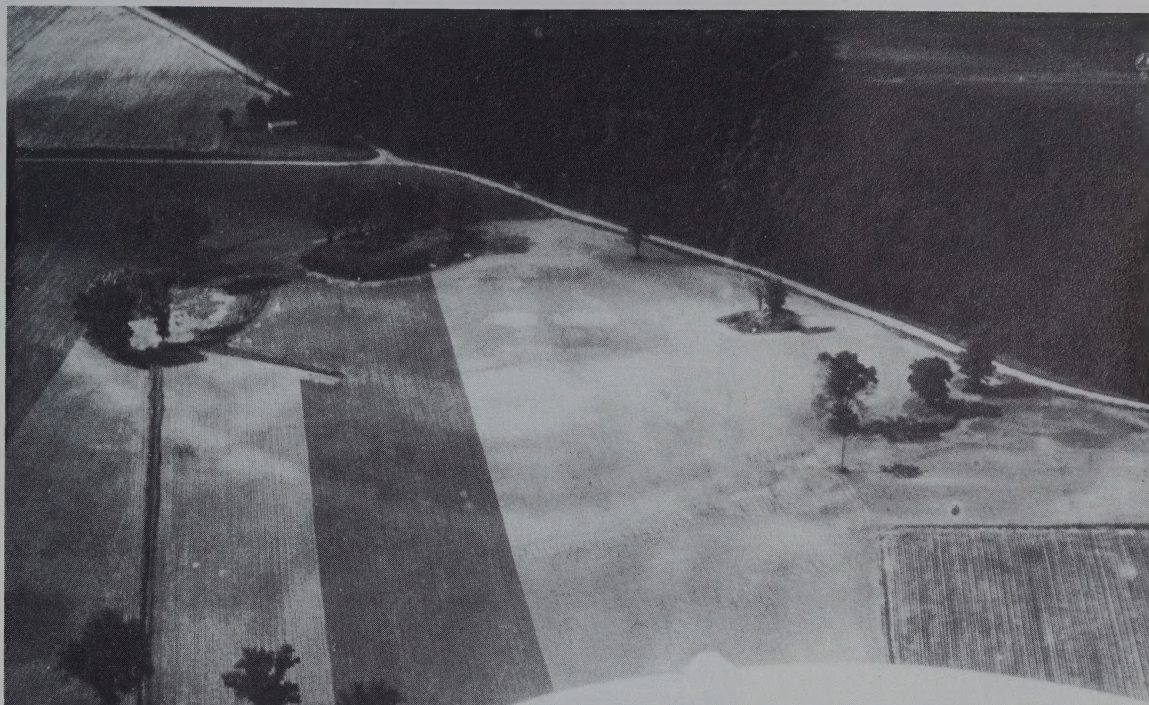




Squared polled celt from the collection of Mike George, Oregon, Missouri. 9¼ inches long by 3½ inches wide.



Towosahgy State Historic Site



TOWOSAHGY STATE HISTORIC SITE

Information and photo provided by Larry Grantham, Archaeologist, Missouri Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation, Department of Natural Resources.

Located east and south of East Prairie, Missouri, this 76 acre tract contains perhaps the best preserved Mississippian village in the state. Towosahgy is an Osage Indian word meaning "Old Town." The site contains seven earthen mounds, six of which enclose a central plaza. The largest mound is 250 feet long and 180 feet wide. The only other major feature visible from ground level is a large borrow pit which was the source of the earth used in the construction of the mounds. Excavations indicate that the Indian inhabitants had once constructed wooden structures plastered with clay on top of the mounds. The site is presently closed except by arrangement, but it will be open within a few years.

The Indians who lived at Towosahgy were town dwellers and their way of life differed greatly from their more nomadlike predecessors. The ceremonial center and the smaller surrounding hamlets provided support for many community projects, such as construction of large earthen mounds and a fortification system. The well-constructed dwellings, utensils, and other artifacts recovered at the site indicate a relatively comfortable and prosperous lifestyle with an appreciation of art.

Cyrus Thomas of the Smithsonian mentioned the site in 1891 and published a map of the village area in 1894. On Thomas' map, the ceremonial center is well-defined by a fortification wall that once encircled most of the village. Within the village are six Indian mounds, several depressions or borrow pits where dirt was removed to construct the mounds, and about 73 house depressions. Thomas knew the site as Beckwith's Fort, named for the landowner at the time of the visit.

Although the fortification system that once encircled the village no longer is visible from the ground, aerial photographs have enabled archaeologists to plot the fortification lines with great accuracy. Excavations of the fortifications have revealed a more complex picture than was expected.

Aerial photograph of the fortified civic-ceremonial center of Towosahgy State Historic Site. Occupied continuously from the Emergent Mississippian (A.D. 800) until its abandonment about A.D. 1375, this Mississippian center covers 76 acres, containing seven earthen mounds. Photo provided by State of Missouri Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation.



"Wickliffe Form" or shoe pot.

The site was occupied from A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1375.

Excavations have been conducted intermittently since the state acquired the site in 1966. Excavations on the north and south stockade lines have revealed a fortification ditch approximately 35 feet wide with two stockade trenches running inside the ditch. Portions of a possible third stockade line were uncovered in the southern units. The stockade trenches had bastions placed about every 90 feet. A bastion discovered in 1970 protruded out from the stockade for about 17 feet and could have been used as a watch tower or blockhouse. Portions of eleven houses have been excavated in the southern part of the site and in the central plaza. A large circular structure and long, straight runs of postholes have been excavated in the plaza area. In addition, test excavations have been conducted on the face and top of Mound 2 and on Mound 5 as well as in the borrow pit.

The excavation of the house structure located just inside the stockade has revealed information about the domestic or household life of the former inhabitants. The house had been constructed in a specially prepared pit, which left the floor of the structure below the surface of the ground. Walls were built of small posts placed in narrow trenches. A fire hearth and associated packed clay floor indicate a food preparation area.

Several man-made storage or garbage pits were found near the house. Some pits contained the charred remains of corn, beans, persimmon, and wild plum. These remains, along with deer bones, provide a good indication of the diet of the inhabitants.

Human burials have been poorly preserved due to the acidity of the soil in the area. Pottery food bowls and water bottles had been placed with the few Indian burials that have been found at the site, indicating that the people believed in an after-life and provided the dead with needed items.

Excavations indicate that the site was occupied continuously from the Emergent Mississippian (about A.D. 1000) until the time of its abandonment about A.D. 1375. Earlier Baytown occupations have been identified south of the fortified village, and Mississippian houses have been excavated north of the village.

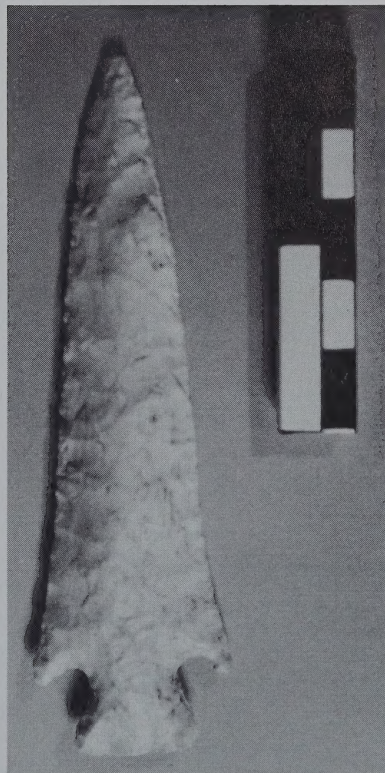
Some experts believe the advancement of sites like Towosahgy can be attributed to the Indian's use of the Mississippi River for trade and transportation. The river also served as a link between this village in the Missouri Bootheel and the largest Mississippian ceremonial center in North America, Cahokia Mounds in Illinois.

Double grooved axe found by Randy Davault in New Madrid County, Missouri. One groove is full and the second is $\frac{3}{4}$ grooved. The smaller full-grooved axe was found on the same site by James Edsall Jr. of New Madrid, Missouri 45 minutes apart. Both axes are in the respective collections of their finders.





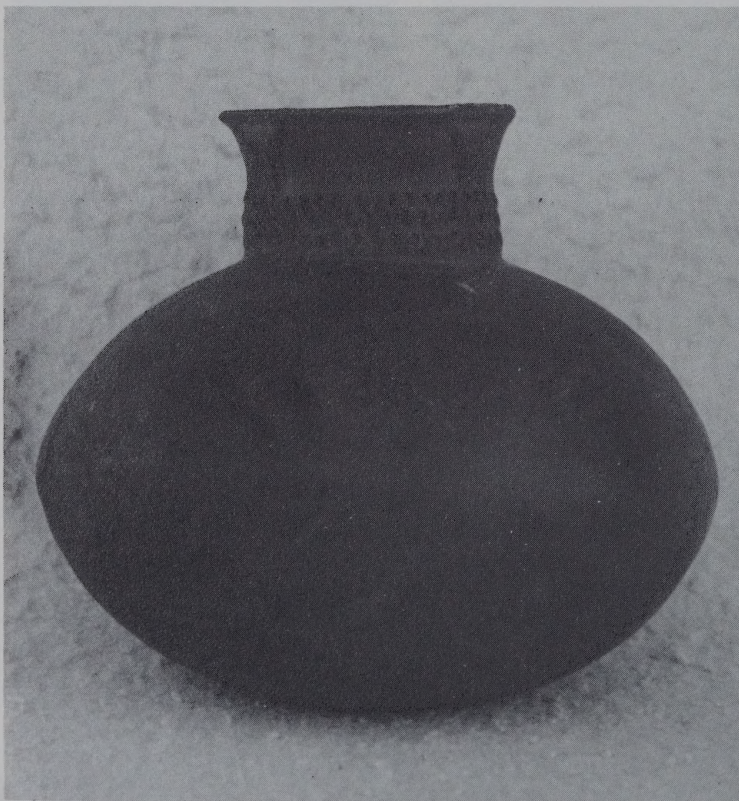
Celt displaying full polish that was picked up in 1988 by potato digging machinery in Mississippi County, Missouri, by Scott Miller, a commercial potato grower in southeastern Missouri. It is 8½ inches long by 3 inches wide and is made of hard green stone. Collection of Eugene Willis, Miller City, Illinois.



Cupp (A.D. 500 to 1500). Found in Old Town St. Peters, St. Charles County, Missouri north of Brown Road Park, on a site destroyed in 1988. Found by Robert Wiedner, St. Charles, Missouri.



Mississippian Fortune Noded jar from Pemiscot County, Missouri (A.D. 1200-1600). Decorated with two strap handles, it is 5½ inches tall by 7¼ inches in diameter. Shell leachings are apparent. Collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri.



Mississippian Campbell Punctated bottle from the Campbell site, Pemiscot County, Missouri. A fine example of a shell tempered Bell Plain vessel of this type. Collection of Aaron Rampani, St. Ann, Missouri.



Mathews Incised jar from Pemiscot County, Missouri (A.D. 1000-1600). The straps and punctating suggest a variety of Manly. It is 5¼ inches tall by 5¼ inches in diameter. Collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri.



Polished game stones found in New Madrid County, Missouri from the collection of Randy Davault, Sikeston, Missouri.

Amateurs have made significant contributions to the field of archaeology...

The future of our knowledge of prehistory rests squarely on the efforts that we put forth now.

I am pleased and honored that Alan Banks asked me to prepare a brief set of comments for inclusion in this issue of the *Central States Archaeological Journal*. As a professional archaeologist—and one who spends a lot of time interacting with both professional and amateur archaeologists—I believe close cooperation between both sets of archaeologists is essential to the continued well-being both of the field of archaeology and of the cultural-resource base.

My experience with the role of amateurs in the field of archaeology is based on what I have observed in two states—Texas and Missouri—and in both locales I have been impressed with what I have seen. Amateurs have made significant contributions to the field of archaeology, not only in reporting sites but also, in some cases, in undertaking excavations, especially in instances where the resource base is in imminent danger.

For the most part, professional archaeologists do not interact much with amateurs, believing there is no place for amateurs in the discipline. I disagree. I strongly believe, however, that there is no room for *amateurism* in the field of archaeology. So as not to confound the terms amateur and amateurism, I prefer to use the term “nonprofessional archaeologists” as opposed to “amateur archaeologists.”

I also am committed to the belief that archaeology should be and is a science, i.e., the science of the past. As a science it embodies a set of principles and methods that must be strictly followed. As with other sciences, archaeology cannot be learned simply through taking a field school or by reading a few books. It takes years of training to become an archaeologist. Yet, we often believe that anyone can be an archaeologist simply by knowing something about the past. This is nonsense.

But the mere fact that one receives payment for doing archaeology, i.e., a professional, hardly dictates the kind of work that will be accomplished. I have known numerous nonprofessional archaeologists in whom I would place greater trust in conducting archaeological activities than I would in some professional archaeologists. These skilled nonprofessionals have spent years perfecting their knowledge of archaeological method and technique. They have spent much of their lifetimes locating archaeological sites, filling out site forms, and collecting materials from sites in danger of imminent destruction. Others have become so highly trained in certain areas of archaeology that they become regional authorities on a subject. Many of these individuals have made provisions to have their collections conserved and curated at major universities, thus making the materials available for research.

Many more individuals have availed themselves of training sessions or have volunteered their time in assisting professional archaeologists in site excavations or in laboratory analysis.

What should be remembered by all of us—professional and nonprofessional alike—is that the future of our knowledge of prehistory rests squarely on the efforts that we put forth now. If all of us who are interested in the past do not band together to preserve archaeological resources and to compile useful regional databases, the future of archaeology looks very bleak indeed.

It is high time that professional and nonprofessional archaeologists sit down and address common concerns as opposed to arguing about whose brand of archaeology is better. Because without attention to the vanishing archaeological record, in a few years our arguments will be moot anyway.

Trail of Tears State Park

Information taken from State Park brochure.

Trail of Tears State Park commemorates a tragedy in American history, but it also stands as a tribute to the generosity of the people in southeast Missouri.

In the early 1800s, white settlers began to discover the rich soils and minerals on the lands belonging to the Cherokee Indian tribes east of the Mississippi River. In response to pressure from settlers, President Andrew Jackson signed a bill in 1830 authorizing the removal of the Cherokees who lived in North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee.

While many of the Indians left voluntarily, thousands refused to leave their ancient homelands. More than 13,000 who refused to leave were herded into corrals, then forced to march 1,200 miles to reservations in the west. During the winter of 1838-39, an endless line of wagons, horsemen, and people on foot made the exodus to Oklahoma. The march took its toll on the proud but dejected Cherokees; one-fourth of them died during the winter trek. Because of the hardships and loss of life associated with the march, it has come to be known as the "Trail of Tears."

Among the Indians who were forced to make the march were Chief Jesse Bushyhead and his daughter, Princess Otahki. As the group reached the Mississippi River across from Cape Girardeau, it was midwinter and ice delayed the river crossing. After several days of waiting in the bitter January cold, they ferried across, with one group crossing at Moccasin Springs, which is located within the present state park boundary. Although there are no official records, legend says that Princess Otahki died following the crossing. A monument in the park marks the site of her legendary grave.

Today, the rugged landscape of the park looks much the same as it did when the Cherokees wearily marched through the area. Recognizing the area's beauty and its historic significance, the citizens of Cape Girardeau County authorized a bond issue in 1956 to purchase the land and then gave it to Missouri as a state park.

The 3,265-acre park is the only Missouri state park located directly on the Mississippi River.

More than 13,000 were forced to march 1,200 miles to reservations.



The Trail of Tears after Robert Lindnex.

The First Decade

1940

"In November, 1940, Mr. Peter Hoehr of St. Louis, Missouri, invited a large number of interested persons to meet at his home with the purpose in mind of organizing an *Indian Relic Collectors Club*. This first gathering took place on December 2, 1940 and to our astonishment sixteen enthusiastic members were present."

Reported by R. E. Grimm, Secretary of the Amateur Archaeologist Club—1947.

Charter Members

Grant Berger
St. Louis, MO
Howard Brandt
East St. Louis, IL
Joseph Ditter
St. Louis, MO
Edward Earney
St. Clair, MO
Harry Franke
Affton, MO
Robert Grimm
O'Fallon, IL
J. C. Grindell
Kirkwood, MO
Peter Hoehr
St. Louis, MO
Henrietta Johnson
St. Louis, MO
Raymond Meiners
O'Fallon, IL
A. W. Puls
St. Louis, MO
Joseph Roelle
St. Louis, MO
Adele Ronecker
St. Louis, MO
John Veseau
St. Louis, MO
Joseph Walta
St. Louis, MO
Abdon Wydra
St. Louis, MO

1942

"The Indian Keeper" and "The Indian Relic Collectors Guild" were the two names suggested for our original organization. "The Indian Relic Collectors Guild" was preferred by the majority of the 16 charter members at the first meeting and the organization operated under that name until February 2, 1942, when the name, "The Amateur Archaeologist Club" was adopted.

In spite of the gas rationing and travel restrictions of the Second World War the Amateur Archaeologist Club celebrated its 6th year of "dynamic existence" by publishing the first record of the club's activities and history in Bulletin Number One, January-1947.

President J. C. Grindell's introduction proclaimed that the purpose of the club was to DISCOVER, STUDY AND RECORD local discoveries and information pertaining to the prehistoric history and archaeology of the St. Louis area. By 1947 the membership of the club had grown to 61 active members, who recognized the importance of the geographic region of St. Louis and the surrounding areas of Missouri and Illinois to archaeology. Mr. Grindell's introduction continues: "The main transportation of pre-historic man was by water, and there is no area in the country which is more centrally located with respect to the major rivers than is our locality."

A \$.25 membership in the Amateur Archaeologist Club entitled members to newsletters, announcements, the opportunity to attend monthly lecture meetings, annual parties and picnics, and to participate in the field trips led by Field Chairman Gregory Perino to such now famous sites as Modoc near Prairie Du Rocher, Illinois, in 1942 and 1943, Dickson Mounds and sites along the Meramec River as far upstream as St. Clair, Missouri. Surface hunting, excavations, and tours were the objectives of these group field trips and were reported in the Bulletin. In the fall of 1944 membership dues were increased to \$2.00 per year.

Special meetings at member's homes, annual picnics, as well as an annual December party were considered big events that featured artifact displays, trading, games and sports, attendance prizes, refreshments, and music and dancing that were looked forward to with great anticipation by members and their families throughout the uncertain years of World War II. The Annual Fall Picnic of 1946 was hosted by Mr. and Mrs. Addison J. Throop in Prospect Park, Illinois. "Mr. Throop had scattered a cigar box of arrowheads in his drive and the kiddies enjoyed themselves in finding arrowheads." One of Mr. Throop's favorite stories is the one about the "Indian horseshoes." The story goes as follows: "Mr. Throop drove into a farm yard, and upon seeing the farmer asked him if he had ever found any Indian relics or arrowheads on his farm. The farmer said yes and that he had several 'Indian horseshoes' in the barn, but they were not much good now. Mr. Throop asked to see them and to his great surprise they were some very fine notched hoes—perfect! The farmer, being glad to get rid of them, offered to give them to Mr. Throop. Under the circumstances Mr. Throop made the farmer a very fair price and left that farm yard a happy Indian relic collector."

First Elected Officers of the Society

J. C. Grindell
President
Peter Hoehr
Vice-President
Joseph Roelle
Treasurer
Henrietta Johnson
Secretary

Monthly educational meetings were held every first Monday, at The Jeffla Hall, located at Jefferson and Lafayette Avenues in St. Louis, Missouri, until 1944 when the meeting place was moved to the St. Louis Academy of Science, 4642 Lindell Blvd., home of the famous Whelpley Collection of Indian artifacts. Some of the many interesting speakers heard in these early years included Carl H. Chapman, Leonard Blake, Gregory Perino and Dr. P. F. Titterington, all of them early club members who have left their mark as well as their names on the archaeology of Missouri, Illinois, and beyond.

On November 1, 1946, the Amateur Archaeologist Club was invited by Carl H. Chapman to become an affiliate chapter of the Missouri Archaeological Society. This invitation was accepted by then President J. C. Grindell. This affiliation was formed so that the amateur and professional could both accomplish their common goals through cooperation. The affiliation lapsed in later years.

Members reported many important sites and their discoveries to the M.A.S. and they participated with the Illinois Archaeological Survey, based at the Illinois State Museum in Springfield, Illinois. In later years this symbiosis experienced a rift that left a gap and a certain friction between the surface hunter, collector, amateur archaeologist and the professional community that regrettably exists to this day.

Four bulletins, totaling 142 pages of articles, field notes and news of the Amateur Archaeologist Club's activities were published between 1947 and 1948. Few of these original bulletins exist today, and they have become collectable rare books.

After serving 9 one-year terms as President, J. C. Grindell retired and was replaced by President Gray La Dassar in 1949. The name of the organization was officially changed to "The Greater St. Louis Archaeological Society" on February 4, 1949, at a meeting held on the campus of Washington University. While no reason is given in the first publications of the G.S.L.A.S.'s Bulletin Number 5 for this name change, this author believes it was to better define the area and region of interest and to establish a more progressive reputation. It seems that only the name changed, because the same level of cooperation, fellowship, and friendship among members continued during the post-war period, and the society became stronger with each new member.

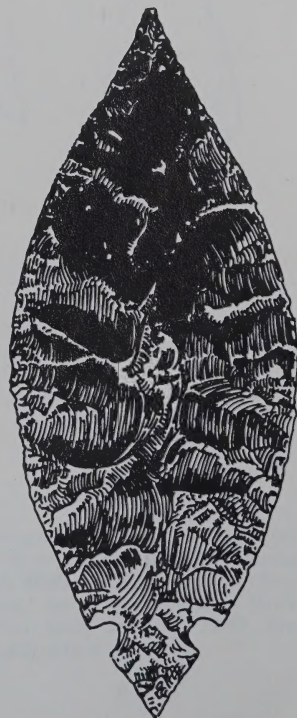
The focus of Bulletin Number 5 was a series of articles on "Caches from the St. Louis Area." One of the more interesting and important articles was written by George C. Dick entitled "Remarks on Certain Red Ochre Burials." It featured a photo of 8 Red Ochre Blades from a cache totaling over 100 such blades, and of a shell spoon, a shell sandal sole gorget, a lump of galena stained with red ochre, and 5 Turkey Tail points. They were excavated by Gregory Perino and Roy Huth near Collinsville, Illinois. Not over 1/8 inch in thickness, one of these Turkey Tails, made of dark grey material, displayed the small finger joints cemented to the blade.



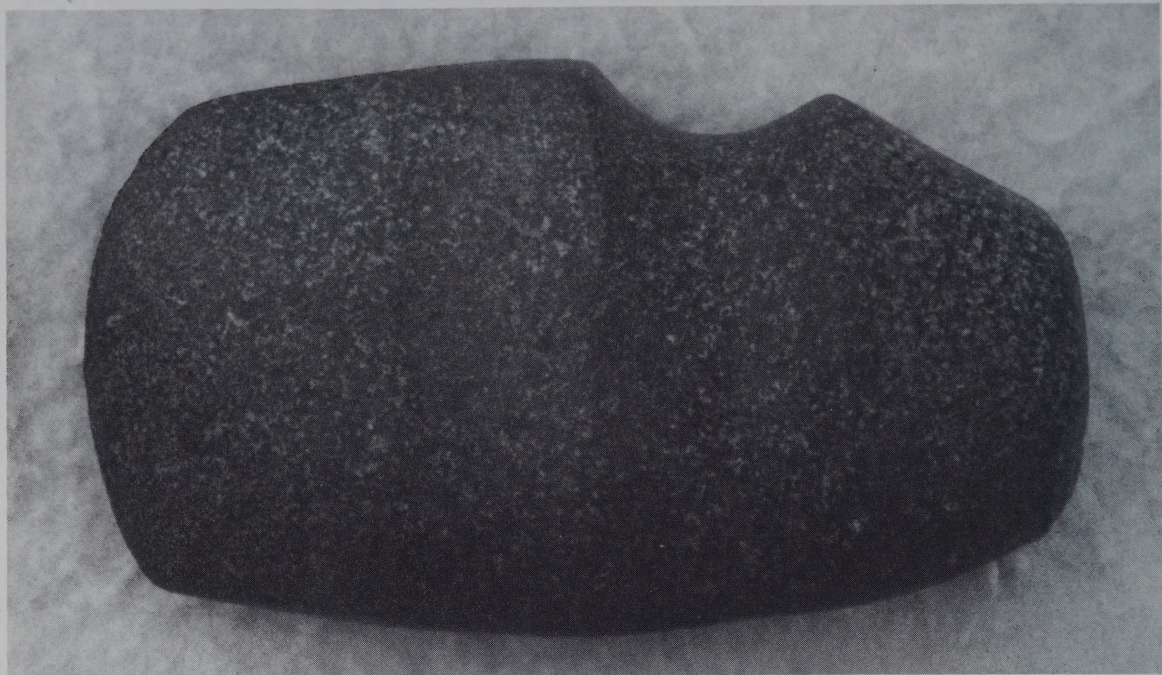
Indian Horseshoe

1947 - 1948

1949



Jeffla Hall, located at Jefferson and Lafayette Avenues.



A $\frac{3}{4}$ grooved axe found by John Kirkland along Ehlmann's Creek in St. Charles County, Missouri. Made of dark brown yellow-speckled hardstone with overall polish, this axe is 5 inches long. Collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri.

Mr. Dick's "Remarks" included field notes from two other Red Ochre burials in St. Charles County, Missouri. Burial No. 1 was uncovered when a small conical mound was leveled by a farmer's slip on the Ehlmann farm. There came to light a single skeleton, *standing erect*, surrounded by a large number of Turkey Tail blades and copper plumbobs. No other data is available regarding the Ehlmann Village Site cache, as a commercial digger recovered all the material. Red Ochre Burial No. 2 was to become known as the Gronefeld Site (the point-type site for St. Charles points), which is located 5 miles southeast of St. Charles, Missouri, on Jungs Station Road. A mound eroded and flattened by farming was excavated by Grayson Parks of St. Charles and Gregory Perino in 1944, yielding a "bow-tie," or Wisconsin bannerstone made of granite (pictured in figure 1, No. 1, page 292 of Volume 33, No. 4 of the 1986 *Central States Archaeological Journal*), 3 grooved axes, a small squared poll, flare-bitted axe or spud, and 49 flints consisting of Wadlow, Etley and St. Charles points up to 9 inches in length. None of the rare Turkey Tails were found in these badly disintegrated burials which were covered with red ochre and limestone slabs.

Mr. Dick's article best illustrates the advantages of sharing, studying and comparing sites on both sides of the Mississippi River that the society believed was so important.

The 50's

A special meeting was held February 17, 1950, at which time Dr. James B. Griffin of the University of Michigan solicited the friendly cooperation of landowners, collectors and society members in a proposed survey known as the Central Mississippi Valley Archaeological Survey. The work of this survey centered on sites located 10 to 20 miles on each side of the Mississippi River, with major excavations at Cahokia Mounds and the southeastern boot-heel of Missouri. The participation and involvement of G.S.L.A.S. members in this project conducted by Dr. Griffin and Dr. Spaulding was of great importance in determining the relationship of Cahokia Mounds to other Mississippian cultural sites throughout the United States and was one of the first steps in the preservation and protection of this major site.

Trends were changing during the second decade of the society. The excavation, recording methods and study of archaeological remains had been scientifically advanced considerably over the previ-

ous 10 years. The national unity of the war years was replaced by individual goals and interests. Indiscriminate digging, "pot hunting," was becoming unacceptable to more and more professional and non-professional archaeologists. The retiring and passing on of many of the founding generation of members brought on a shift from group field trips, monthly meetings and social picnics and parties to relic shows and fewer educational meetings.

“Cahokia Brought To Life” was first published by the Greater St. Louis Archaeological Society in 1950. In its 4th printing (1989), this booklet of personal accounts of exploration and discoveries at Cahokia Mounds conducted by G.S.L.A.S. members when the site was privately owned, is as popular today as ever, and is available from the G.S.L.A.S. and at many museum gift shops in the area.

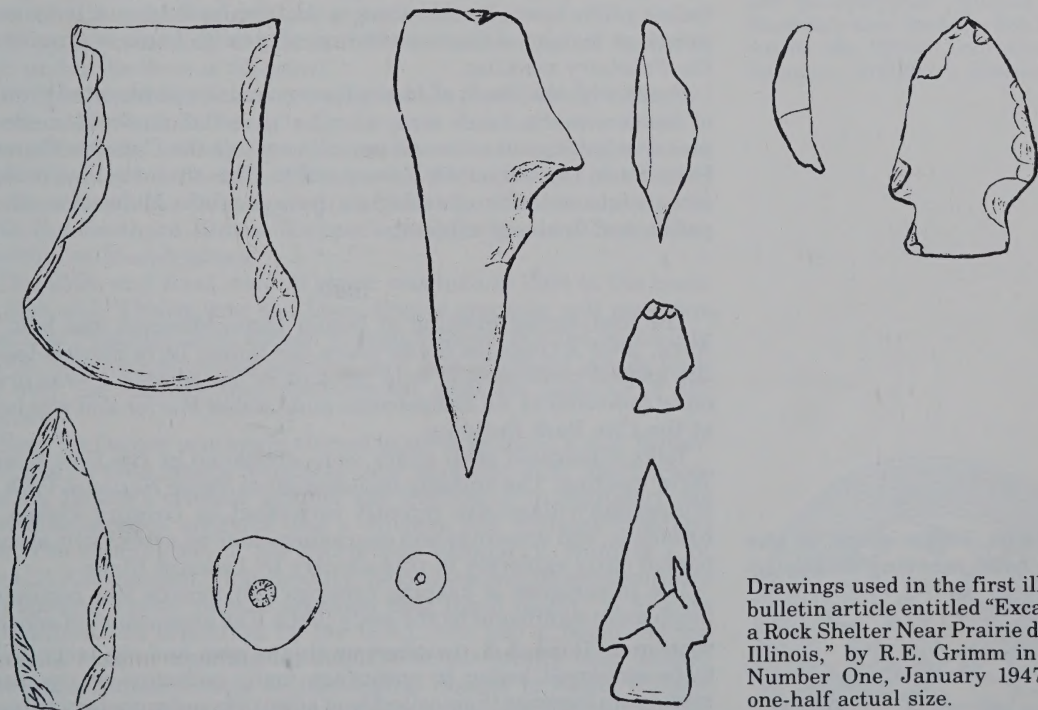
While the content and quality of the Bulletin had improved over the first 4 issues, the next and last issue, Bulletin No. 6, was not published until 1951. Among the many informative articles and photos that appeared, there were two by the renowned Walter L. Wadlow, regarding the Jersey Bluff Culture, peoples of the Woodland Culture that co-existed with the Mississippian Culture of the greater St. Louis area.

After a lapse of 3 years, on April 18, 1954, President Gregory Perino and Past-President Gray La Dassar met in Springfield, Illinois, with Illinois State Archaeological Society and Indiana Indian Relic Collectors Society representatives to form the Central States Archaeological Societies with the purpose of publishing the *Central States Archaeological Journal*. Joint publication of the journal was then, as it is now, supported by a portion of each member's dues, thus relieving each of the three societies of the ever-increasing financial responsibilities of individual society publications. Volume 1, Number 1 of the journal was published July, 1954, and it continues to this day to be one of the foremost amateur publications available.

Membership dues had risen to \$3.00 a year to cover costs of the journal. Bryon W. Knoblock served as Editor-in-Chief of the *Central States Archaeological Journal* until April 1957, when Gray La Dassar was elected and assumed the position. Gray La Dassar, the man

1951

1954



Drawings used in the first illustrated bulletin article entitled "Excavation of a Rock Shelter Near Prairie du Rocher, Illinois," by R.E. Grimm in Bulletin Number One, January 1947. Shown one-half actual size.

Ten Ways to Wreck an Organization

Gray LaDassor, Editor

1. Don't go to meetings.
2. If you go, be late.
3. If it is bad weather, don't even think of going.
4. When you do attend a meeting find fault with the president and other officers.
5. Never accept an office—it is much easier to sit back and criticize.
6. If you should be appointed on a committee, don't go to the meetings. If you are not appointed, get peeved about it.
7. When your opinion is asked, reply you have nothing to say, but after the meeting tell everyone how things should be done.
8. Do nothing more than is absolutely necessary. But when others do the lion's share, tell everyone how the organization is run by a clique.
9. Don't worry about paying your dues; wait until you receive two or three notices from the secretary. That will keep him from running out of anything to do and getting lazy.
10. Don't bother about getting new members. Let the ones who do all the other work do that too.

who had conceived the idea of the joint publication of the journal, was very concerned about the intentional selling and trading of fraudulent materials and made every effort to expose them. Much of the Society's history has been preserved in early issues of the C.S.A.S. Journal. The Council News and Editorial Section of the early journals included minutes of G.S.L.A.S. meetings, elections and news, as well as news of unaffiliated organizations in Tennessee, Ohio, Wisconsin and Southern Illinois. Recent acquisitions, travels, archaeological activities and biographies of society members were also a feature of this column.

Many outstanding articles and pictures of unique specimens were published during the early years of "high art," such as pipes, bannerstones, gorgets, high quality flint and pre-columbian art from Mexico. Most were from the collections of a few advanced collectors. It was not until the early 1960s that artifacts as mundane as flake tools or pottery sherds were pictured in the journal. Members were still conducting excavations as a group and reporting on them in 1955, which also brought news of the Gilcrease Foundation's recruitment of Gregory Perino to supervise excavations in Calhoun County, Illinois.

By 1958 the C.S.A.S. had 550 paid members. Over the years the most popular journal articles became those relating to personal experiences. Membership rosters had also become a regular feature of the journal.

The Northwest Arkansas Archaeological Society joined the C.S.A.S. in 1959. In the April issue (Vol. 6, No. 2) of the journal an editorial by H.R. McPherson, of Fayetteville, Arkansas, first announced the stand-off between the professional and amateur archaeologists. Amidst the ever-unfolding ways of archaeology, politics, and life, he encouraged the amateur to become "barking watchdogs"—unchained—and suggested responsible forthright collaboration with the professional community.

At the annual January meeting in 1959 held at Shaw's Garden, retiring president Leonard Blake suggested that the number of meetings per year be cut down to promote better attendance. With over half of the G.S.L.A.S.'s membership living outside a 50 mile radius of St. Louis by this time, a decision to hold quarterly area meetings instead of the monthly meeting in St. Louis was made at the February meeting.

Faced with the death of James Ramey and the accelerated growth of the Greater St. Louis area, a cry to "save Cahokia" was made to preserve habitation sites and mounds outside the Cahokia Mounds State Park, located on the Ramey estate. This threat rallied professional and amateur archaeologists throughout the Midwest to solicit public and financial support.

1960

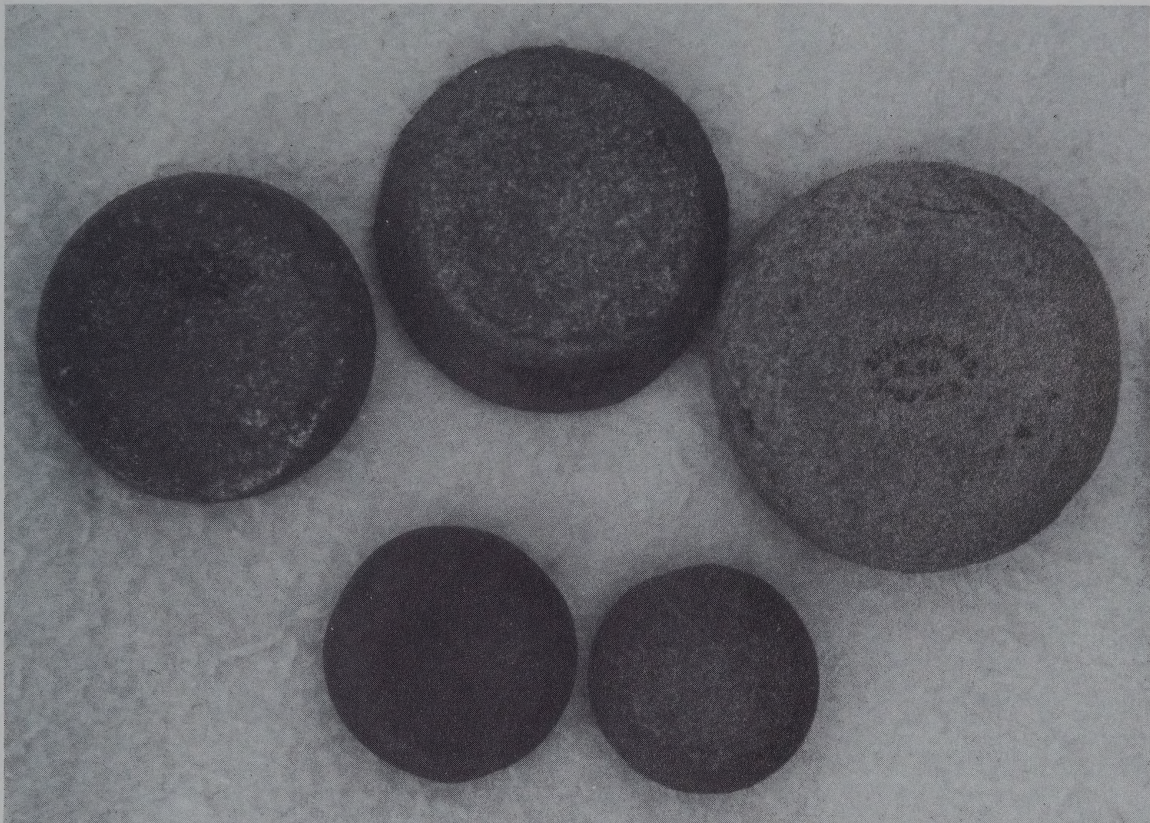
The first spring meeting at Bonne Terre, Missouri was held in April, 1960. A tradition for 30 years, the Bonne Terre Show is today the longest continuously held meeting of the society. It was originally co-hosted by Ed Zimmerman and Lindell Marler and was held at the City Park Building.

Talks illustrated with slides were presented at the first Bonne Terre meeting. The subjects included Mesa Verde National Park, a Mississippi village site recently excavated by Gregory Perino in Arkansas, and drawings and engravings done by artists who accompanied early explorers in this country by Leonard Blake.

The importance of keeping catalogs and records was becoming much more significant by the early 1960s. The appearance of articles written by G.S.L.A.S. members on this subject and the techniques to be employed began to encourage many collectors to use such systems to increase their collections' scientific and monetary value.

The third quarterly G.S.L.A.S. meeting of 1960 was held at Centuria, Illinois, in October, where the first public presentation of Hubert Wachtel's *Who's Who in Indian Relics* was debuted.

The Bonne Terre show is the longest held meeting of the society.



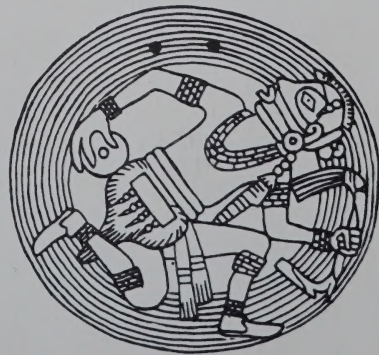
By 1961 Editor-in-Chief Gray LaDassor was courting the Greene River Archaeological Society of Kentucky in an effort to continue the growth and expansion of circulation of the C.S.A.S. journal. He instituted a more businesslike organization for conducting its affairs by incorporating the Central States Archaeological Societies, Inc. under the laws of Missouri.

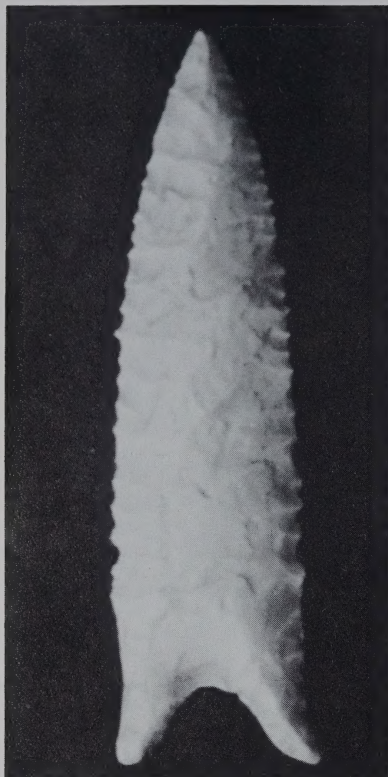
At the annual Christmas meeting held at the Missouri Botanical Gardens Museum Building in St. Louis, a decision was reached to incorporate our society as a non-profit educational organization under the laws of the state of Missouri. A decision was also reached to discontinue the fall meeting at Centralia, Illinois, and to join with the Southern Illinois Archaeological Society in a September meeting at Murphysboro.

The 25th, and final, annual picnic was held in 1964 at the home of Mrs. A.J. Throop and son Dan, always gracious and generous hosts, at Prospect Park, French Village, Illinois. Started in the late 1930s, this long-standing meeting that had attracted people from all over the country was discontinued after the passing of Mr. Throop.

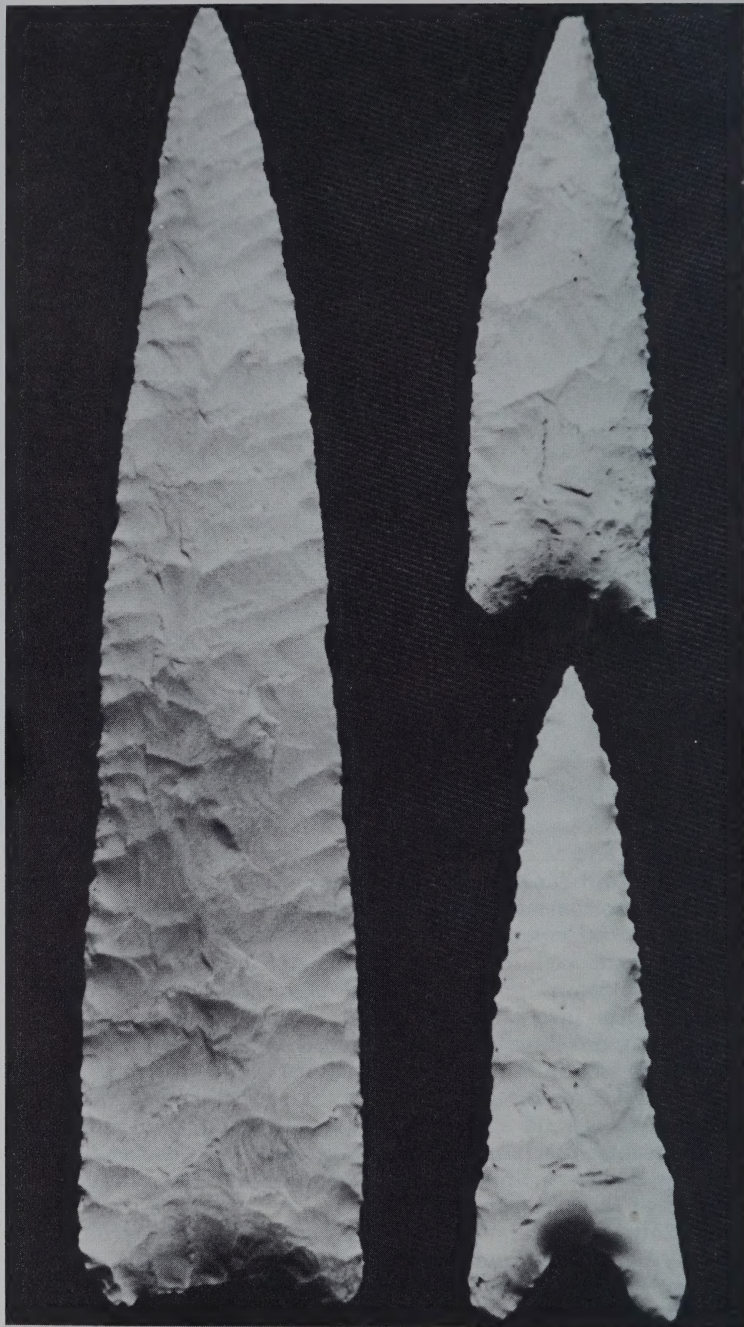
Gray La Dassor was again elected to serve as the C.S.A.S. Editor-In-Chief in 1964 after a brief year-long tenure by H.R. McPherson. Mr. La Dassor's crusade against the trafficking in reproductions and questionable artifacts was a diligent and perhaps fanatical one. The culmination of his efforts was Volume 12, Number 1, of the C.S.A.S. Journal. This January, 1965, issue was devoted entirely to exposing known facts concerning the "fraud blight." A Frauds Committee was organized by the G.S.L.A.S. and it began its unpleasant task of cleaning up displays at the jointly held annual meeting with the Illinois Archaeological Society in Alton, Illinois, on January 18, 1959. The Fraud Committee was adopted by the Central States Archaeological Societies, Inc. and continued to inspect all relics offered for sale. Mr. La Dassor completed his second term as editor-in-chief of the journal with the July, 1966, issue and was replaced by Ben Thompson of St. Louis, Missouri.

Discoidals found on a village site on a ridge overlooking the Missouri River in Bridgeton, St. Louis County, Missouri. Representative of the Woodland and Mississippian cultures, these 5 discoidals were found by Bob Rampani during the 1960s. Collection of Bob Rampani, Bridgeton, Missouri.





Dalton point found by Leonard Hoehn near Brazeau, Perry County, Missouri. It is 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches long. Collection of George O. Robertson, Festus, Missouri.



Dalton points (8,000-6,000 B.C.) found on the surface by Jim Burcke in northern St. Louis County, Missouri. Photo by J. Mark Heil.

The first educational meetings at the St. Louis County Library were held during the 1965 season, establishing another long-running tradition that we still enjoy today. July 25, 1965, was also a first for the Jefferson City Show. Although planned by Judge Dalton and Ed Buel, Judge Dalton unfortunately did not live to join in this show, but his son James Dalton continued with his plans and displayed the Judge's collection there. The Jefferson City Show replaced the annual picnic held in Prospect Park, Illinois. With the aid of television pre-coverage the jointly sponsored 1965 Murphysboro meeting in Illinois attracted the largest group to attend any meeting of this type, anywhere.

By 1967 the Jefferson City Show had moved from the Ellis Porter Park to the Hotel Governor, where it remained until the building was closed in 1987. The Greater St. Louis Archaeological Society held its first two day show at the Inn America Motel in Sunset Hills, Missouri, on October 26 and 27 in 1968. The Jefferson City Show did not become a two day show until 1975.

Field trips to Cahokia Mounds and Graham Cave were taken by society members in 1969. The size of the journal had increased to 48 pages per issue under the leadership of Ben Thompson, and the Volunteer State Archaeological Society of Tennessee was welcomed to the C.S.A.S. This year also marked the passing of the unofficial dean of St. Louis archaeology, Paul Titterington.

With 7 affiliated societies in the C.S.A.S., dues were again increased to \$5.00 a year in 1972. Interest in the Koster Site and the work of Dr. Stuart Struever of Northwestern University inspired many society members to participate in this excavation and also fueled the public interest in the area's archaeology, bringing many new members to the society. Dr. Struever spoke on the Koster Site at the February library meeting in St. Louis in 1971.

Ben Thompson was replaced by Jim Duncan of Jefferson City, Missouri, as the Editor-in-Chief of the journal in 1971. Mr. Duncan served this position until he was relieved by Dale Van Blair of Belleville, Illinois in 1976.

Past president of the G.S.L.A.S., Alan Banks of Bridgeton, Missouri, presently holds the important position of Editor-in-Chief of the Central States Archaeological Journal. All these editors are members of the Greater St. Louis Archaeological Society. This long list of Missouri leadership indicates the solemn obligation and commitment of our society to the archaeology of the central states region.

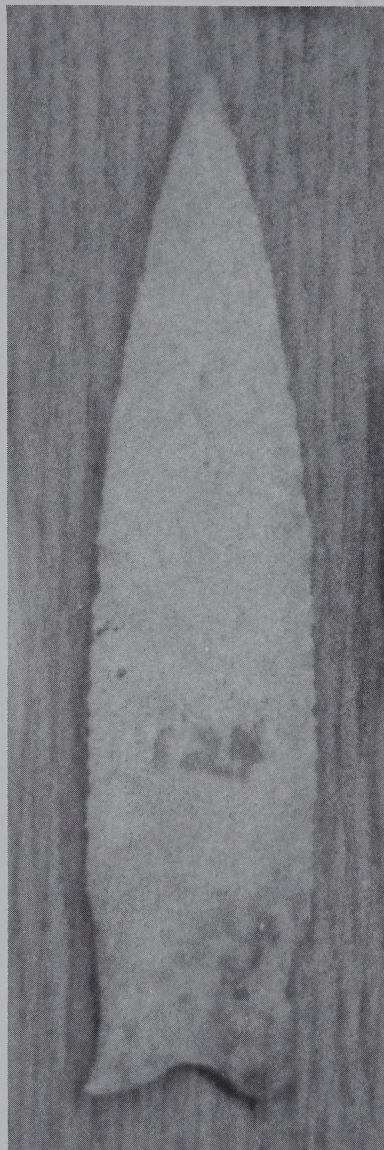
By 1974 the Society News section of the Journal had been discontinued. This deletion has left the author with a void in the documented history of the society. Membership dues increased, seemingly with each new affiliate added to the roster of Central States Archaeological Societies, up to \$6.00 in 1975, then \$7.50 in 1978 and then \$9.00 in 1980. Inflation and the ever increasing cost of postage and printing the journal were the reasons behind these jumps in dues.

The 1970s confronted the membership with a number of antiquities bills and proposed archaeological legislation. This situation continues to threaten the organization's future and its member's interests today. A shift from the field excavations of the early years of the society to surface hunting occurred in the 1980s, and with the passage of state legislation in Missouri in 1987 protecting unmarked burials, responsible amateur archaeology was limited to surface hunting.

In 1987 came the first jointly sponsored show in Sikeston, Missouri, in June, with the Bootheel Archaeological Society. This new show brings the current total of G.S.L.A.S. activities up to four relic shows and four educational meetings scheduled a year. The G.S.L.A.S. published an education poster entitled "Early Man in the Central United States" in preparation for the society's 50th anniversary celebration and the expense of this special publication of the journal. This poster has been well received by the educational, professional and amateur archaeological communities and is expected to be an important reference guide for many years to come.

1965

A Year of Firsts



Dalton point found in Cooper County, Missouri by Larry Coats of Columbia, Missouri. Photo by Tim McLandsborough.

The Next Decade

REFERENCES

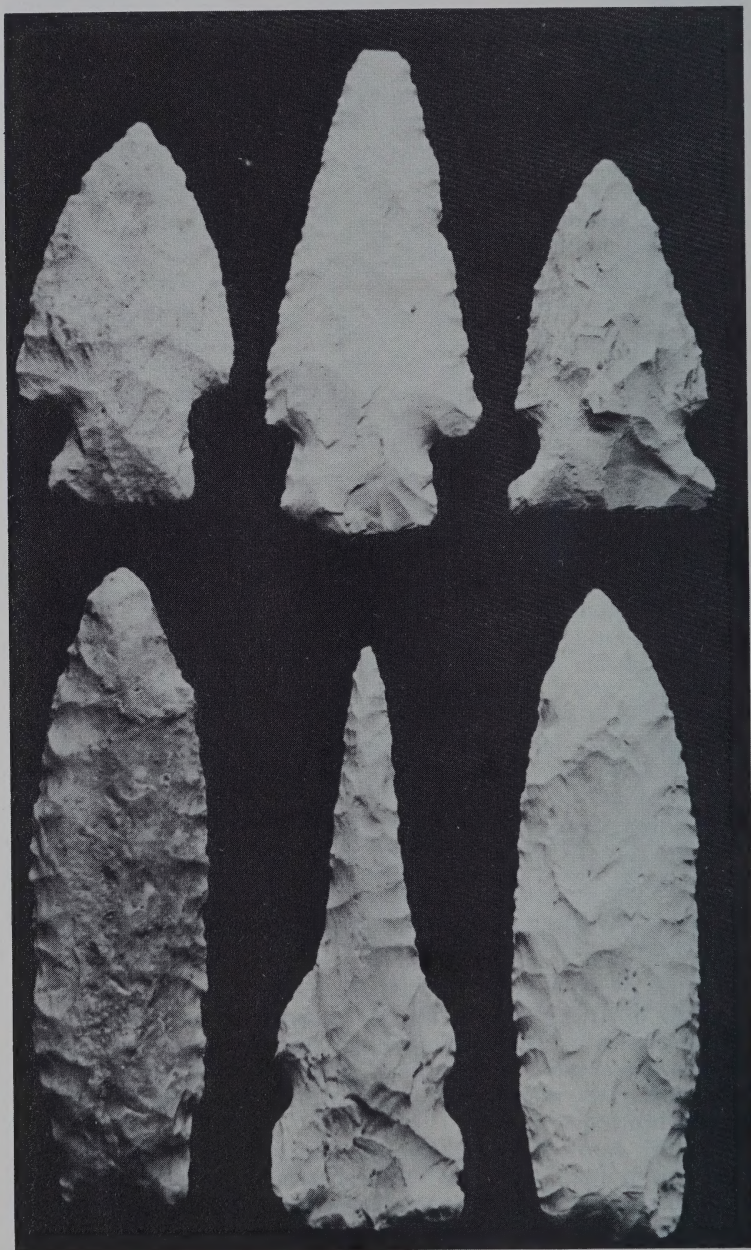
Amateur Archaeologist Club Bulletin, 1947 to 1948, Bulletins No. 1, 2, 3, and 4.

Central States Archaeological Journal, 1954 through 1980, Volumes 1 through 27.

The Greater St. Louis Archaeological Society Bulletin, 1949 and 1951, Bulletins No. 5 and 6.

As has been the case with each previous decade, the 1990s also promises changes and new horizons to explore. One such change that seems imminent is a proposed name change for the society. By the time this special issue is printed and received our organization may already be known as the "Show Me State Archaeological Society of Missouri."

With a membership of approximately 850 in 1990 the Greater St. Louis Archaeological Society has grown dramatically over its 50 year history and with the enthusiasm and cooperation of its officers and ambassadors and with the support and encouragement of its many members, it is believed that this society will continue to grow and to learn as it "Discovers, Studies, and Records" the archaeology of Missouri, the Greater St. Louis area and the United States into the 21st century and beyond.



Archaic points found by Jim Burcke in north St. Louis County, Missouri.
Photo by J. Mark Heil.

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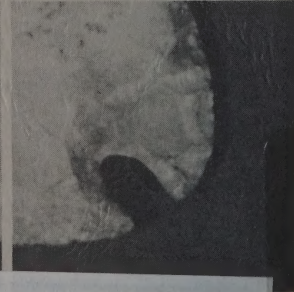
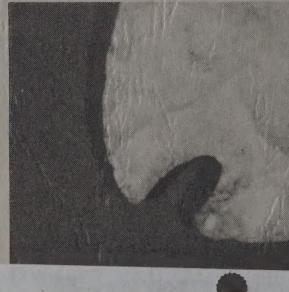
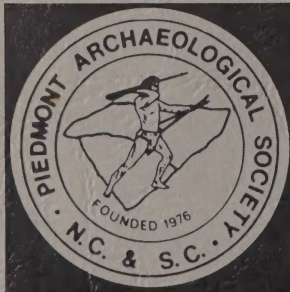
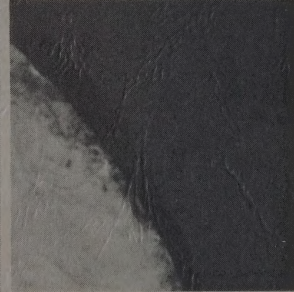
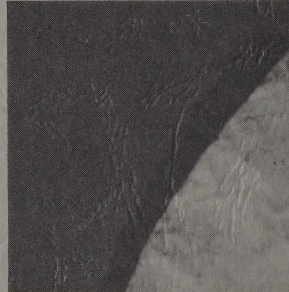
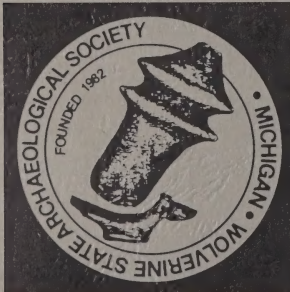
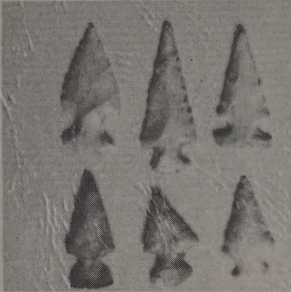
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